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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

War News.

I, THE undersigned, having left in care of Mr. Farney Simmons, formerly of Jones county, N. C., a very large CARPET-SACK, containing four quires of English writing paper, some envelopes and clothing, books, &c. If Mr Simmons has charge of them yet he will oblige me very much, by addressing me at Barclayville, Harnett county, N C; he will also give me his Post Office so as I may gain further information by communication. I will also pay charges for the care of said carpet sack if received.

T. H. SPENCE

July 8. 48-2tpd

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
NEW BOOKS!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($60 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L Branson.)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by The H. Hill,)	1 50
Morven and Linda, (by A W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 81 Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B. Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Rev A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ¼ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials.	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (8 vols.)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Gayle's History of Greece, (12 vols.)	125 00
Bancroft's " U. States, (7 vols.)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H F Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cuchman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles)	75
Life of H T Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria.—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by R F Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, (by Miss Evans,)"	5 00
Battle of the Bards,	3 00

☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

EDANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

July 1 46-tf

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a track of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. ROYSTER, Agent.

June 18 44*3tpd

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864.

M. D. Temples, Adm'r of Allen Temples, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of said Allen Temples.

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples, and the Heirs of Alfred Temples, are non-residents of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples and the Heirs at Law of Alfred Temples, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday in May 1864.

Issued the 2nd June 1864.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

43*6t By WM. F. HOUSHER, D. C.

Moore Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1864.

George S. Cole, Adm'r, vs Mary Muse, et al.

ON motion it is ordered, that Mary Muse is appointed Guardian for Samuel T. Muse, Mary Ann Muse, David Muse and Effy J. Muse.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Muse has arrived at the age of majority, and further, that he is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in Feb'y 1864. Issued June 30, 1864.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

(Pr. $7.)

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1864.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, Representative in Congress from this District, was announced to speak in this place on Tuesday last on "those subjects of general interest which have recently engaged the attention of Congress;" and, as likely to interest our readers, his constituents, we expected and intended to furnish them with a full report of his speech. Very unexpected duties, however, made it impossible for us to hear more than a small part of the speech which occupied some two hours in its delivery. What we heard, and most of the speech we learn, was a discussion of the *Habeas Corpus* suspension, (now about expiring) to which Mr. Fuller was opposed as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, though quite willing to vote for such a law if made to conform to the requirements of the constitution and if convinced of its necessity. This, we believe, is a correct statement of his position.

Of the views advanced by Mr. Fuller in support of his position and as connected with the whole *Habeas Corpus* business, the little we heard did not appear to us sound in reasoning or just in spirit. But as we are unable to furnish a synopsis, we are unwilling to risk injustice to him by comments upon his speech—a matter of less importance, as in a few days the whole *Habeas Corpus* matter dies by limitation. We have had little to say about it since the law was passed because, though opposed to the suspension and regarding it, with the lights before us, as unnecessary and likely to do injury rather than good, our information was necessarily imperfect, and we have quietly assented to the law made by the people's representatives and counselled our readers to do likewise. Mr. Fuller, stating the injunction of secrecy as to the causes of the suspension to be still in existence, was unable to strengthen the lights before us, and we see no reason to change our own opinions or to doubt the wisdom of the advice we have given to our readers.

As to other matters of public interest, Mr. Fuller is of course an earnest advocate of the cause of Southern Independence and of the re-election of Gov. Vance. Both the Governor and the President, we learn, were handsomely complimented in the course of his speech.

SHAMEFUL.—In the course of a long Editorial on the election for Governor, in the last Standard, Mr. Holden says:—

"The issue is *War* or *Peace*, and *Liberty* against *Despotism*. Gov. Vance and his supporters are not only in favor of the war going on, and on, and on, and not only opposed to negotiations for peace unless they can be brought about in *their* way, which is the way pointed out by President Davis; but they are *Davis* men—endorsers of his administration, and *with* him in every essential particular. To vote for Gov. Vance is to endorse President Davis, and at the same time to encourage the continuance of the war with all its horrors, with no earnest or determined efforts to stop it by negotiations."

This would be laughable if it were not false and base. "The issue is War or Peace." The war is upon us, and upon us by Mr. Holden's own vote. He can have no more power and no more desire to procure peace than Gov. Vance has; and he knows it. Neither has he, or can he have, any more power to preserve Liberty and avert Despotism, than Gov. Vance has; and he knows that too. Mr. Holden knows also that the only way by which peace can be obtained is the way pointed out, not by President Davis, but by the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, which Mr. Holden voted to adopt and has taken a solemn oath to support, and which he publicly proposes to violate, by a pretence of getting peace in a mode contrary to the Constitution. Mr. Holden knows that peace can only be obtained by a treaty concluded by commissioners appointed by the two *governments*. He knows that President Davis has three times distinctly made overtures to the Lincoln government of his readiness to enter upon negotiations for such a treaty. He knows that Lincoln utterly refuses to listen to any proposition to appoint such commissioners. He knows that both President Davis and Gov. Vance have made both earnest and determined efforts to stop the war by negotiations. Mr. Holden *knows* all this; yet he is so bent upon getting into office that he hesitates at no amount of slander to effect his ambitious purposes.

If Mr. Holden expects to make peace otherwise than as the constitution provides, he must expect to do it by a base and cowardly *submission*—submission to Lincoln and his abolition hordes—submission to the loss of Liberty and of all the property of the people of the State, except possibly his own. That of his followers, as well as that of his opponents, would be needed to pay off the yankee army and keep them from going back to raise riots in the great cities of the North. If the people of North Carolina are not prepared for such results, as we know they are not, let them vote against W. W. Holden and for Z. B. Vance.

"A man is known by the company he keeps."
Raleigh Standard.

Suppose we try the Standard by its own rule. In what company do we find Mr. Holden? Is there in the State, a deserter, a disaffected man, a reconstructionist, a traitor, who is not Mr. Holden's friend? No—emphatically no. All such persons believe that Mr. Holden is the deserter's friend, and Lincoln's friend, and will vote for him accordingly. There are doubtless others who will vote for him, being deceived as to his loyalty by the well known facts that he voted the State out of the old Union, into the war, and into the Confederacy, and was the first to pledge "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain that vote and secure the independence of the Confederacy; and being deceived further by his constant professions of loyalty, until lately, when he seems to have ceased to make even these empty professions. Nor has he now a word of denunciation against the enemies of the Confederacy. A treasonable conspiracy, which either has made an arrangement to get "protection" from the enemy, or whose object is to make such an arrangement, is shown to exist by the oaths of its members, but Mr. Holden has no word of complaint or remonstrance against it. What is that to him? he asks. Its members are "the company he keeps." The man who initiates traitors into the order—the Rev. W. N. Bragg—admits that he "keeps company" with Mr. Holden, that Mr. Holden writes letters of recommendation and other things for him, that Mr. Holden wrote such a letter for him asking President Davis to give him a Chaplaincy in a Hospital—a place, by the way, in which he could with the greatest facility work upon the sick and wounded to join his vile band of traitors. Who doubts, who can doubt, that Mr. Holden knew that this man Bragg was a member of the association of traitors and was engaged in initiating others into it? "A man is known by the company he keeps."

But there is another remarkable case to which Mr. Holden's proposition about the company a man keeps will apply to himself. There is in Goldsboro' a lawyer named James H. Everitt. On the 8th of September last, Mr. Holden endorsed Everitt's views as "*sound*" in the following paragraph in the Standard:—

"Many soldiers of the 8th battalion at Kinston, have expressed a strong wish that James H. Everitt, Esq., of Wayne, should be a candidate in this District. Mr. Everitt is a young gentleman of fine talents and sound views, and would make an excellent representative; and we have no doubt that Dr. Leach, who has consented to be a candidate only at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, would have been pleased to support Mr. Everitt."

Well, what were Mr. Everitt's views thus pronounced sound by Mr. Holden? They are embraced in the following letter written to "My Dear Holden" three months after "My Dear Holden's" endorsement of his soundness:—

"GOLDSBORO', N. C. December 12th, 1863.

"My Dear Holden: Enclosed you will find four dollars for Weekly Standard six months, direct to Needham Smith, Goldsboro', N. C. Charles Parmlee of this place has not received his Standard for some two weeks: if his subscription has expired he wishes to renew it.

"I have been quite sick all the week—how are times now in Raleigh—what do you think of the signs of the times—for my part I think we are approaching [illegible] what time the crash will come, but come it must.

"*I never can forget the flag of a nation that always protected me and my property; and never can I love one that oppresses my person and takes my property without compensation, like the de facto and usurped Government of Davis. May his days be few and may another fill not his place, but the place of President of us all.*

"Truly, your friend,
JAMES H. EVERITT."

When this letter was published, a month ago, Everitt denied that he wrote it. But the evidence was conclusive that he did write it, and that Mr. Holden received it and knew that he wrote it, for the Standard was forthwith received at the Goldsboro' Post Office addressed to Needham Smith, as ordered. Mr. Holden was asked if he had not received it, and answered it, and has refused to reply to the question. The inevitable inference is, that Mr. Holden *did* receive the letter, and *did* answer it, not in rebuke of its infamously disloyal sentiments, but in approval of them.

But further to fasten the authorship of the letter upon Everitt, and to show how little reliance can be put upon his denial, we find in the Goldsboro' State Journal the sworn affidavits of three gentlemen who saw the original letter, who are well acquainted with Everitt's hand-writing, and who swear that they "have not the slightest doubt but that the whole of said letter was written by him." These witnesses are John H. Powell, John Taylor, Postmaster, and George V. Strong, District Attorney for the Confederate States. Besides these, John B. Owen of Goldsboro' swears that just a month ago Needham Smith told him "that Mr. Everitt did write the letter." J. J. Baker of Goldsboro' swears that—

"Some time last winter I heard James H. Everitt say that he did not particularly care to see any body hung, but that he would go farther to see Jeff. Davis hung than any other man in the world. The subject of his conversation was the hanging of deserters from the army."

B. F. Hooks of Goldsboro' swears:—

"I heard James H. Everitt say, three or four months ago, "I would never volunteer under such a tyrannical Government as the Jeff. Davis Government. I would see them in hell first. And if Jeff. Davis will pay me for my property and give me a passport to Nassau, he may take the Southern Confederacy and go to hell with it."

John R. Smith, Tax Collector for Wayne county, swears that—

"Some three or four months ago, I heard James H. Everitt say, "By God, I say, I had rather live under the stars and stripes than to live under Jeff. Davis' Government, as it is administered."

Such is the company that Mr. Holden keeps. Such is the man whose views Mr. Holden pronounces "sound"—meaning evidently sound Lincoln views. And this man Everitt, so endorsed by Mr Holden, is a candidate for the Legislature in Wayne county, as Mr. Holden is a candidate for Governor.

Are not these facts, proven as they are by the oaths of several witnesses, and not even denied by Mr. Holden, enough to make every patriotic citizen of North Carolina pause before he votes for any candidate who keeps company with W. W. Holden and J. H. Everitt? These men cannot be the friends of the Confederacy and of the United States at the same time. Everitt openly proclaims himself the enemy of the Confederacy, says he wants to get out of it and to live under the stars and stripes, and Holden endorses his views as sound. Let him go, by all means. Let him take "My Dear Holden" along with him. But for the sake of all that is decent and patriotic, let no such men be allowed to fill offices in the Confederacy.

RESIGNED.—Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., the excellent Auditor of Public Accounts, has resigned, and is a candidate for the House of Commons in Orange. The vacancy will be filled by the Council of State on the 19th inst.

THE FRAUD.—The Standard has palmed off upon its readers a pretended "Exract from the Journals of the House of Commons." We denounced it as a "fraud," there being no such matter in the Journals of the House of Commons. The Standard is silent under the disclosure of its fraud, which is little short of forgery. It cannot pretend that its extract is to be found in the Journals, and yet is unwilling to give up the advantage secured among those who are ignorant of the truth.

FORAGE.—The Standard copies from the Progress the promise that if elected Governor Mr. Holden "will save millions to the State in the way of forage."

See the article which we copy from the Raleigh Conservative, showing that no forage at all is issued by the State to the officers.

The Progress however could safely make a promise that, *if elected*, Mr. Holden would save millions out of nothing. He will never be called upon to redeem the promise, for he will never be elected.

POLITICS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—A subscriber writes to us from Shallotte, that "If there is a Holden man in this section I don't know it. I have no doubt that there are men here so blinded to a sense of patriotism as to be led off by his delusions, but they are afraid or ashamed to avow it."

THE CROPS.—In a trip up the Western Railroad to Egypt on Tuesday last, we were glad to see that the growing corn, with the exception of a single small field, looked healthy and promising. It is late and small but looks green and thrifty.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE UNFIT FOR FEEDING CATTLE.—The following letter comes to us from a friend at Clinton, a highly respected gentleman and physician:

CLINTON, July 7th, 1864.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: I address you this as a caution to the public, on account of the general cultivation of the Sorghum and the danger to be feared from its use in soiling cattle or as green food. Some eight or ten days since L. C. Hubbard Esq., gathered the young suckers, as they are called, from his sorghum and in the evening when his cattle came home he gave it to them, of which they ate freely and in one hour two of them were dead and the third he thinks would soon have been—but for the introduction of a tube in the side by which the meteorism was relieved. In a few days after that Mr. L. H. Rich near here fed his cattle with some of the suckers from the same and next morning one of his cows was dead in the pen.

Capt. Owen Holmes's family saw one of his cows leap the fence into his sorghum and she was promptly driven out but ate enough in a few minutes to cause her death. On yesterday Colonel McKay's fence blew down that enclosed some sorghum, sweet potatoes and corn. Six or eight head of cattle belonging to Mr. A. S. C. Powell got in the field and two of them are now dead. These were seen in the field when found. These facts are too patent to need explanation, and when results follow causes in such rapid succession it is plain that there must be something in the sorghum detrimental to cattle. It is very strange that nothing was found in the minute analysis of the plant by able chemists, at the Patent office to lead to any suspicion of its use as forage.

It may be caused by the sugar itself taken into the stomach while all the elements for rapid fermentation are present.

Yours, B.

MONTGOMERY POLITICS.—A letter from Harrisville, dated July 6, says:—

"I think Vance stock is gaining every day, and Holden is losing in proport on.

"Yesterday, being our County Court, our candidates declared themselves, viz: for the Senate, Dr. J. M. Crump, Vance man, and Thos. J. Bright, Esq., Holdenite: for the Commons, E. H. Davis, Esq., Vance, and Allen Jordan, silent: for Sheriff, A. H. Sanders, J. C. Andrews, and D. C. McAulay."

CROPS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A letter from a subscriber at Mangum, Richmond county, says:

"Harvest is over; wheat housed, and the oats generally stacked, and exceedingly good. Corn is being laid by, looking fine, with plenty of rain. Without some unforseen disaster, corn and sugar cane will be fine."

A HARD HIT PLEASANTLY GIVEN.—Mr. Jas. H. Everitt, who wrote the letter to "my dear Holden," is a candidate for the Legislature in Wayne county. Alluding to some of his sayings, the Raleigh Confederate has the following sharp paragraph:—

"Mr. James H. Everitt says—"If they will give him a passport to Nassau, and pay him for his property, they may take the Confederacy and go to hell with it." Mr. Everitt's health is bad; his feelings towards us are worse. We are in favor of giving him the "passport," and paying for "his property," but we are opposed to "going to hell with the Confederacy," for when we get rid of Mr. Everitt, we do not wish, for ourselves, nor for the Confederacy, that either should ever meet him again."

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. E. A. Stephens, in Sampson County, on the 10th inst., by P. Cooper, Esq., Mr. JAMES WHITE, Jr., to Miss SUSAN ROYALL, daughter of the late John Royall—all of Sampson.

DIED,

Near Wytheville, Va., on the 12th inst., in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. JANE KYLE, daughter of David Kyle of Rockingham county, Va., and wife of James Kyle of this town.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Kyle will be received with sincere sadness and regret by many friends [illegible] where she has resided for the last 40 years. Having been blessed by the good Providence of God with ample means, her life has been marked by a singularly zealous attention to the wants of the poor, which was shown not only in giving of her abundance, but also in visiting them personally and providing for their wants, especially in sickness and during the inclemencies of winter. At the same time her charities were so dispensed as not to encourage idleness and vice, which she did not fail to rebuke with a fearless decision peculiar to herself.

She was for many years a Communicant of the Episcopal Church, enjoying the respect and affection of her fellow-members in the body of Christ, and gave always to her Pastor in his work among the poor support and valuable assistance, the loss of which is now deeply deplored.

May He that "went about doing good," by His gracious Spirit put it into the hearts of many to follow the example of her charitable life. J. C. H.

In this vicinity, on the 13th inst., THOMAS, infant son of Mr. James Ahearn, aged 3 months and 4 days.

In the vicinity of Lake City, Florida, on Saturday June 11th, EDWARD JOSEPH, infant son of J. C. and M. J. Hooper, aged 2 months and 24 days.

"They are going, ever going,
Leaving many a lonely spot,
But 'tis Jesus who has called them,
Suffer and forbid them not"

Com.

In Wadesboro', May 18th, Mrs. CATHARINE MILLY, widow of the late Edmund F. Milly, aged 58 years.

On the 24th June, at the residence of his Uncle, W. A. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, DAVID BAILY MURPHY, son of P. Murphy, Esq., aged 12 years.

At Fort Caswell, on Friday morning the 8th of July 1864, in the 19th year of his age, DANIEL WHITE MONROE, son of Rev. John Monroe of Richmond county. In his illness of two months' duration, the Hymn commencing "Jesus, Thou art the sinner's Friend," contained the prayers of his soul; and the 1st, 2d, 9th and 10th verses of the 91st Psalm afforded him unspeakable consolation. Com.

N. C. Presbyterian and Wadesborough Argus please copy.

In Cheraw, 6th April 1864, at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. D. B. McAra, Mrs. CHARLOTTE V. C. HUNTER, wife of Capt. Nathaniel P. Hunter of Florida.

In Cheraw, on 3d July, CHARLOTTE GREENUP, infant daughter of Daniel B. and Nannie McAra, aged 4 months and 7 days.

At his residence, at Mangum, in the upper part of Richmond county, DANIEL McRAE, Esq., aged about 90 years. Borne down by the burthen of many Summers, with attenuated muscle, and with tottering steps, the brittle thread of life gave way, on the afternoon of June 4th, 1864. He breathed his last peacefully, calmly and emphatically without a struggle. As a flitting candle sends forth its light with irregularity and less brilliancy to illume the objects around, so it was with the aged father, whose death we announce. In his earlier years he was endowed with an indomitable spirit and great energy, but at last his body and mind gave way slowly but surely, to inexorable time. Each effort too truthfully told that the next would be less energetic than the one just previous, until life ceased to be. In his death, another chord, which bound the present generation, and our present struggle for independence, with the far past, the first revolution, when brave men did mighty deeds for Freedom's cause, is severed.

Mr. McRae voted at each Presidential election from the foundation of the old government, except for the "Father of his country," down to the one which caused the disruption in 1860, but was not permitted to see the independence of his beloved South, which he often expressed as much concern about and in whose cause he lost his only son, yet never saw cause to desert. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss, but not without hope. He joined the M. E. Church in the Fall of 1853, and often expressed a hope and belief that all would be well with him. He is gathered to his fathers.

"Soft weeping memory sits alone,
Beside some grave at even;
And calls upon some spirit flown,
Oh say shall those on earth our own,
Be ours again—in Heaven?" ALBIN.

In Charlotte, on the 10th instant, Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL, formerly Member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and for many years Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

In Moore County, on the 4th day of May last, Mrs. MARY SMITH, in her 70th year. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years. Blessed are they that die in the Lord Com.

In Bladen County, N. C., July 7th, SARAH LEE, daughter of T. M. and R. M. Smith, aged 15 months and 21 days.

This lovely bud, so young, so fair,
Called hence by early doom,
To show to us how sweet a flower
In paradise can bloom. H. H.

MORE FIGHTING AT CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier (Extra) of the 10th.

At an early hour Saturday morning heavy and rapid discharges of musketry and light artillery in the direction of John's Island were heard in the city. News was soon after received of a severe fight on John's Island, and the cheering announcement made that the enemy, after a hard and stubborn resistance, had been driven from all his positions. About 9 o'clock the following dispatch was received at Headquarters from John's Island:

"I attacked the enemy, who was expecting me, at daylight this morning, and am driving him at all points. We have passed the line of works he occupied yesterday. Our casualties heavy. B. H. ROBERTSON, Brig. Gen."

From an officer who participated we learn as follows:

The enemy, after the previous day's skirmishing, had taken up about 1½ miles in front of Burden's Causeway. They had thrown up a very heavy line of intrenchments, which was strongly fortified with artillery. The force of the enemy behind the intrenchments was estimated at about 3,000. A deserter who came in said that it consisted of nine regiments. About daylight our forces, under Gen Robertson, moved forward to the attack. Our men steadily and gallantly pushed forward to the storming of the enemy's position under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In leaping over their works, many of the brave Georgians were wounded in the head, breast and stomach, principally the latter. A desperate hand to hand encounter also took place behind the fortifications. The fight lasted about an hour, when the enemy gave way along the whole line, and were gradually driven back to their second line of intrenchments, behind Burden's Causeway.

During the fight the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry. We took but few prisoners, the fight being a most obstinate one on both sides. The musketry firing ceased about 9 o'clock. The artillery firing was kept up till towards evening. Our loss was estimated at about 15 killed and from 60 to 70 wounded.

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters about 12½ o'clock Saturday:

"FORT PEMBERTON, July 9, 12 M.—Light artillery firing with occasional vollies of musketry is still heard on John's Island and steadily receding southwards in the direction of Legareville, where the yankee gunboats are stationed."

A later dispatch from Gen. Robertson was received about 6 o'clock, which stated "that the enemy was supposed to be abandoning John's Island. A large number of transports could be seen at the wharf at Legareville, and men observed passing to and from the boats, whether leaving with their wounded or landing more troops was not definitely ascertained. Our casualties were estimated at about 100 killed and wounded."

Very few negroes were engaged in the fight, accounted for, no doubt, by the fact that at six o'clock Thursday evening, two regiments of blacks assaulted our works and met with a disastrous repulse. They were allowed to approach within 15 yards before our men opened upon them, driving them back in disorder and leaving at least 200 dead upon the field.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter and Battery Pringle has been kept up with unremitting fury since our last report.

Major Blanding, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding battery Pringle, reports on Saturday that three shots fired in succession from the Brooke gun struck one of the monitors. After the first shot two or more bodies were carried inside, and after the second a thick volume of smoke rose from the smoke stack.

FROM GEN. EARLY'S CORPS.

From the Raleigh Confederate, 13th inst.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, NEAR STAUNTON, VA. June 27.

On Sunday night, the 12th inst., we lay us down and slept in our camp near Gaines' mill, below Richmond, our men weary of lying in the intrenchments, and dreamed not of long and weary marches. But at daylight we struck off, both infantry and artillery, under Lieut. Gen. Early, directing our march northward. By sun went down we had made 25 miles. On Thursday night we bivouacked about 4 miles from Charlottesville. On the next morning we took the cars and at 2 o'clock, p. m., we reached Lynchburg, and met Gen. McCausland's cavalry coming into the city, and retiring before a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery of the yankees. We were soon placed in line of battle to pay our compliments to the approaching visitors. The enemy advanced with apparent boldness and formed his first line within three miles of the city, and at sunset threw several rifle shells nearly into the corporation limits. Early next morning our sharpshooters became engaged, and continued the work with considerable spirit until late in the evening. From 12 until 2 o'clock, p. m., a furious artillery duel took place. The effects of these operations satisfied the Yankee General, Hunter, that the better game for him to play at would be running. So during the night of Saturday, the 18th, under cover of darkness he began his inglorious retreat, leaving his dead unburied, and his wounded uncared for. His flight was rapid. Our sharpshooters had whipped him. Gen. Early's whole force did not arrive until late on Saturday evening, or in all probability a general engagement would have been forced upon the enemy, which would most assuredly have resulted in their complete annihilation as an army.

At daybreak on Sunday we began the pursuit, which was hotly pressed. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's rear guard faced about at Liberty, twenty-five miles from Lynchburg, to offer us battle, but in a few moments they broke and fled in confusion, leaving 19 dead upon the field. On Monday the pursuit was continued without any occurrence of note. On Tuesday evening, the 21st, our cavalry pierced the yankee wagon and artillery trains near Hanging Rock, in the mountains, 5 miles north of Salem, in Randolph county, capturing 13 pieces of artillery, 15 wagons, 150 horses, and upwards of 60 prisoners. At this point the pursuit by the infantry was given up, and continued only by the cavalry on the next day, but as the enemy had gotten completely into the mountains, little more was expected and the troops changed the direction of march, reached here this morning at 9 o'clock, and are resting during the balance of the day, expecting to march forward in the morning to some unknown point, where we may turn up in a manner that will redound to our country's welfare.

The casualties of our brigade at Lynchburg and at Liberty in the pursuit are as follows:

6th Reg't—Killed: Oliver P McPherson, Co F. A Hildebrand, D. Wounded: Lieut Fleming, Rob't Evans, F; Jno Fowler, H; —— Horner, K.

54th Reg't. Co D—Wounded: W A Wade, R C Edwards; C. Jno A McDonald, (seriously;) F, F B Reise; G, killed, F Terry.

57th Reg't, Co A, wounded: W A Miller, Lt L E Powers, B H Welfare; C, Niblock, Thomason and Brown; H, Kizer, arm amputated.

21st Reg't, Co A—wounded: D Lanier; B, W Davis, W A Cobb; D, killed, Nat Siggers; wounded: H T Hart; E, killed: Thos Wilson; F, wounded: Wm Barnes; G, A Samuel and Sidney Smith; H, killed: E Holderfield; wounded: Thornton King; I, killed: L Harrison; wounded: T C Matheson; K, wounded, J Spangler, J Boroth and S Zimmerman; M, wounded: Sgt G H Wooters, W H Stewart and D M Linens. Said total of casualties in the brigade 6 killed and 31 wounded. The enemy suffered a loss of at least five to our one in these operations.

Yours, &c. SIGMA.

Fine Seasons.—The whole section has been blessed recently with fine seasons. Crops are looking well, and the prospect, thank Providence, is really encouraging. The wheat has turned out a much better yield than was expected some time ago. Let all take fresh courage, for surely God is on our side. *Charlotte Democrat.*

Affairs about Petersburg.—Scarcely a yankee shell was heard on yesterday in Petersburg, although somewhat heavy firing was heard along the lines. Various surmises were made as to what this sudden silence portended. It is pretty well known that no inconsiderable portion of Grant's army left City Point in transports more than two days since, but where bound is yet to be known. On Thursday night, there was a great stir along the enemy's lines—rockets going up, and signalling going on through the greater part of the night. As no demonstration towards the front followed it was surmised that the vagabonding Grant with his host, fainting under the rays of a solstitian sun, and parched up with thirst, and with his men dying of pestilence, and with the batteries that have teazed Petersburg knocked out of position, and with some tidings from the virtuous North, had once more changed his base to go somewhere else, and try to do something else.

Just after the above was written at 5 o'clock p. m. on yesterday, we heard the unmistakeable noise of a fight of small arms, and particularly of musketry, going on upon the right of our lines. This sound continued for about twenty minutes, and then came bursting in rapidly, shell after shell, from the yankee battery, or batteries, which injured some houses, but as far as we have heard hurt neither man nor beast. Our most abundant supply of water from sources innumerable, and impenetrable by yankee shot, with a well organized fire brigade, with all the necessary equipments, keep us well clear of loss from fire.

At 7 p. m. we learned that a little after 4 p. m. on yesterday the yankees made an assault upon our line from their river battery on the extreme right, to "Rives farm," and were driven back with loss from every assailed point; our men suffering little, if any loss. Then it was that the infuriated and baffled villains let loose their impotent rage on the brick and mortar of Petersburg.

Our once busy streets are deserted; ladies are invisible, and male pedestrians are "few and far between." A solemn stillness prevails everywhere, save when broken by the flying yankee missiles and the occasional crash of some stricken dwelling. The latter occurrence has become so common as to be regarded as a matter of course. This is the 25th day of the siege, and about the 20th of the shelling, yet the spirits of our citizens are as buoyant and defiant as they were a month before Beast Butler's attack. We often have to admire the coolness with which a man relates that his house was struck, and certain articles of furniture destroyed, and what a narrow escape his family had. No murmur—no excitement—all is evidently regarded as his individual share of the cost of independence from yankee misrule. Twenty years' warfare could not break the spirit or subdue the courage of such men.

Pet. Reg., Sat. 9th.

The Raleigh Progress is informed by some one who left Petersburg on Sunday morning, that "on Saturday the Depot buildings of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, just beyond the Appomattox bridge, were fired by the enemy and consumed, and a row of six buildings on Bollingbrook st. were also consumed by fire. Our informant tells us that at some points the enemy had actually penetrated the corporation, and their batteries are so situated as to throw shells to any part of the city, at pleasure. Large portions of the city are entirely deserted by the inhabitants, while in other parts the citizens are living in cellars, caves, &c., while many are camping in the woods."

[The dispatches from the agent of the associated Press, published in the last Observer, were of later date and make no mention of the burnings, &c., above reported. On the contrary, all was quiet.]

From the North.—We have before us the New York Herald of the 7th inst. It contains the official statement of the disaster to the Alabama, and unfortunately leaves no doubt of the occurrence of that untoward event.

The Herald's advices from St. Louis throw doubts upon the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. These advices are from St. Louis on the 5th inst., and Little Rock on the 30th ult.

In its money article, reporting the transactions on the 6th inst., the Herald says: "Gold was more steady to-day and some business was transacted at the exchange, which was deserted by the speculators after the passage of the gold bill. It opened in the morning at 248, but the majority of the sales were made at 250. Sterling exchange 268 a 270."

We see little in the reports about the advance of the Confederates under Early and Ransom, except that the Federals are in a big splutter, and all Pennsylvania is excited.—*Wil. Journal, 12th.*

From Eastern North Carolina.—We are in possession of recent reliable intelligence from Newbern, by which we are informed that the late yankee raid in Onslow turned out badly for the yankees. It appears that they divided and got together unexpectedly, when they fired into each other, killing an orderly sergeant and two or three privates and wounding many others.

Gold went from 204 to 235 at one leap, in Newbern, and on the 30th was at 240, and still going up. The yankees that came out about the 1st of January for the purpose of renting the abandoned lands around Newbern, have made rather a poor business of it. Most of them have broke and gone home, while those who remain are making arrangements to get out of the scrape as soon as possible.

The 17th Massachusetts was about to leave, their term of enlistment having expired. The yankees acknowledge the defeat of Grant up to the time of his appearing before Petersburg, and none believe that he will succeed there. It is universally acknowledged by the yankees at Newbern, that a failure on the part of Grant to whip Lee, must put an end to the war.

The force at Newbern is now very small—just enough to garrison their forts, with a few cavalry to send out, to keep up appearances.

Raleigh Confederate, 13th.

Military Promotions.—RICHMOND, July 13th.—Brig. Gen. Clayton of Alabama has been made Major General, and

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Richmond papers bring a somewhat confused mass of accounts taken from late yankee papers of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage, from which we make up the following:—

The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday the 11th of June, from Cape Town. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, the Captain of the Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the yankee boat. At the same time, the Deer Hound, a steam pleasure yacht, owned by John Lancaster, an English gentleman, steamed out with Mr. L. and his family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnishes the London Times with a copy of his log, showing that, at 11½ o'clock the Alabama commenced firing on the Kearsage, the distance being about a mile. The Kearsage immediately replied and a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about 40 men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 P M we steered for Southampton. I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, is killed and wounded, &c, was as follows, viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt. Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors."

Hon. Jas. M. Mason sent a copy of Semmes' official report to the London Times, of which we find the following republished:—

"In an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes I had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

"Some 20 minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deer Hound, together with 40 others.

"Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this onward alternated with shot and shell.

"At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

"This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ships, battery and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also ironclad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30, to wit; Nine killed and 21 wounded."

Newspaper reports concerning the fight.—The English and French newspapers have various and lengthy accounts of the fight. From the London Times' Southampton correspondent we take the following:—

"At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Capt. Semmes by one of his officers that she was sinking. With great bravery the gunners were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down.

When her stern was completely under water, Capt. Semmes gave orders for his men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue.

Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

When the men came on board the Deerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight. The men were all very anxious about their Captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first rate fellows, and act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsage's eleven inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both ships fired well into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the mainrop into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for action. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured. As far as is known, not a relic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival. When she was sinking Capt. Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama's boats and sunk her for the same reason.

The shell that did the mischief to the Alabama struck her just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediately putting out her fires.

When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out, "That's Semmes," and the drowning man called out, "I am the Captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer." Adams dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said: "For God's sake, don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht." Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner."

A report of the fight published in the London Star, says that Capt. Semmes decided to strike his flag when the Alabama was found to be sinking. The flag had been shot away 8 times and replaced. The men begged the Captain not to strike, expressing their readiness to go down with the ship. But the flag was struck and a white flag hoisted. Most of the whaleboat and dinger, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, and sent to the Kearsage. When the boats were full a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Llewellyn, son of the rector of a Parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost.

When Mr. Folham reached the Kearsage with the wounded he was asked by Capt. Winslow if he had come to surrender the ship. He said he had no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The Kearsage then ceased firing and lowered her boats, while Mr. Folham returned towards the Alabama, which sank ere he could reach her, and, after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the Deerhound.

Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the Alabama, during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. Ginley, the Captain's coxswain, was struck by a shot which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun.

An 11 inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard to explode by two men, named Townsend and Marr, the latter of whom is already known to the Alabama men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard.

One man was sent forward to clear the jib boom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound, which was mortal, notwithstanding which he completed the work and returned to the deck, when another shot cut him in two.

Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck.

The Paris Moniteur says the Kearsage saved 72 of the crew and returned to Cherbourg. Ten Confederate and three Federal wounded were landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the Alabama's crew were brought back to Cherbourg by a pilot boat.

The New York Herald has a letter from its (yankee) correspondent, giving an account of the fight as derived from the officers of the Kearsage. The Kearsage, he says, "allowed the Alabama to approach within 1200 yards, at which distance she opened the combat with a broadside fired at the Kearsage. The Alabama fought seven of her guns, two more than were used by the Kearsage, and also on her starboard side. None of the shots struck the Kearsage, one or two passing over and the rest falling short.

Capt. Winslow, however, deemed it wise to allow his antagonist, evidently flushed with the hope of a speedy and easy victory, to approach still nearer. The Alabama, still approaching, slowly fired a second and a third broadside, none of the shots, however, taking effect, before the Kearsage returned a shot. When the proper distance seemed to be obtained, Capt. Winslow opened his batteries upon the rebel, and poured broadside after broadside into her as rapidly as the gunners could load and fire.

After the Kearsage opened her batteries upon the Alabama, a rapid and continuous fire was kept up from both sides. Each vessel of course kept her steam up, and each was sailing in a circle in a direction opposite to the other, keeping the star-board battery bearing upon her antagonist. Spectators describe the manœuvring of both the vessels as beautiful. They continued approaching each other until, towards the end of the fight, a distance of but about five hundred yards separated them.

The Alabama fired much more frequently than the Kearsage, and wasted a great deal more powder and ball. Generally her shots were evidently badly aimed, wild and high. Evidently her forte was to attack and awe into surrender unarmed merchant vessels, but from the first the firing from her showed that she was not competent to grapple with the trained and disciplined crew of a vessel of war. Many of the shots, however, struck and cut the rigging of the Kearsage, without inflicting any serious damage.

Eight shots in all struck her hull. One rifle shot passed entirely through her smoke-stack; another rifle-shell through the starboard side, below the main-rigging, near the shear plank, bursting and wounding three men, causing the only casualties to the crew of the Kearsage during the fight. Another rifle shell struck under the stern and lodged in the rudder post, without exploding; another carried away the starboard life buoy; another scratched the hammock nettings aft. Three thirty-two pounders passed the port side, opposite the ward room hatch. Another carried away one of the cranes over the ward room hatch, and, taking a slanting direction upward, passed through the bottom of the cutter on the port side. Another rifle shell struck the top of the engine room skylight, cutting clean across it like a saw, and finally passed through the skylight window. Several struck the starboard light, but their force was broken by chains hung on the side to cover and protect the boilers. These, therefore, caused no damage. Shots were continually whizzing through the rigging like ballstones, and it seems almost a miracle that more casualties did not occur.

The first shot noticed as producing any effect upon the Alabama struck her amidships, in her upper works, making a perceptible gap but doing little or no serious damage. About half way through the fight an eleven inch shell exploded on the Alabama's deck, near one of the divisions, killing fifteen out of the nineteen men, and scattering bones and flesh in all directions and cutting one man entirely in two. One of the Alabama's crew says the scuppers literally "ran blood."

At a quarter past eleven it was observed that Capt. Semmes had altered his opinion in relation to the prowess and skill of his yankee antagonist, and arrived at the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor. He veered round and commenced steaming in the direction of the French coast, evidently desirous of placing himself as speedily as possible within the limits of the "marine league" which marks the boundary between the French territory and the common ocean.

The Kearsage immediately followed, the Alabama continuing to fire her stern gun. Finding that the speed of the Kearsage, who was rapidly gaining on her, was superior to hers, the Alabama slackened speed, and it was reported that she had struck her flag, and seemed to be settling; but her boats were not lowered, because, as was afterwards learned, they had been shattered by the shot from the Kearsage. No white flag being seen from the Kearsage, she delivered another final broadside, which did more damage than all the previous ones. The white flag was then run up from the Alabama, and a boat from her approached the Kearsage. The firing then finally ceased. The boat was under the command of an English officer, belonging to the Alabama, who informed Capt. Winslow that the latter was in a sinking condition, and asked for boats to rescue the men.

All the available boats of the Kearsage were now lowered and manned; but before a single one could reach her the Alabama went down—down clear and straight to the bottom of the ocean. She was at this time about six miles outside the port, and about five hundred yards distant from the Kearsage. The Kearsage came into Cherbourg without, it is believed, any serious damages, although it will require her some two weeks probably to repair. Capt Winslow, giving as a reason that he had no room to keep them in, immediately paroled the prisoners—five officers and sixty-two men—and they went on shore. It is doubtful whether the action of Capt. Winslow, in paroling the prisoners, will meet with the approbation of the Government. It is equivalent, so far as his act can make it, to the recognition of the "belligerent rights" of this British pirate, who has never yet entered a rebel port. It may have the effect to seriously complicate the question of claims which our Government will make upon Great Britain for property destroyed by this vessel, built, armed, equipped and manned in an English port. It was certainly in opposition to the instructions of Mr. Dayton.

The officers of the Kearsage are of course in high spirits. Capt. Winslow is evidently as modest as he is brave and determined. He is a short, thick set, good natured looking man, of about fifty, and is looked upon by the people here as a great hero."

Capt. Winslow reports to the Dep't that he was requested by Semmes on the 17th not to leave Cherbourg as he intended to fight and would not delay him more than a day or two. [This, we suppose, was Semmes' reply to the challenge to fight, though a yankee papers construe it as a challenge *from* Semmes.] He says the fight lasted an hour at a distance of 900 yards. The Kearsage received 25 or 30 shots, 12 or 13 in the hull, but he has apprehensions of trouble from only one, a 100 lb shell in the stern which is yet unexploded. He says the ships were about equally matched. Capt. Winslow, yankee papers say, entered the Navy in 1827, having been appointed from North Carolina, though a citizen of Massachusetts.

Foreign sentiment is all for Semmes, who is to be presented with another ship at once.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The sinking of the Alabama has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt. Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he "is the guest of England." And before he had been moments were made on shore forty-eight hours, arrangements swift and powerful for furnishing him another ship, more met such a right all than the ill fated craft that has just gentlemen told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames. And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

"There is a malignant spite in this English metropolis, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out and arm a hundred Alabamas, utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were defeated. The officer also said they had only four or five days' provisions on board, and the French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disbanded. Trusting in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaneer rallied out—to meet more than his match.

"In a few days a new Alabama, and part of a new and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels yet remain under the Stripes and Stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety nine hundredths of Englishmen."

The French papers are exceedingly complimentary to the Alabama. Capt. Semmes's gallantry in accepting the fight against large odds, say they, has made a decided impression in favor of the South. The Captain knew the odds, but expected to board the yankee and thus make short work of her. The Southern and Federal sailors in Cherbourg were very near recommencing the action in the evening on *terra firma*. The population is decidedly Southern in its sympathies, and the survivors of the gallant cruiser received a perfect ovation from the French men-of-war's men in port.

[From the London Times, June 21.]

On Sunday morning just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday morning's work was preparing within sight of the British Isles. From Cherbourg just about nine o'clock there issued the Alabama, the ship that for two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and almost the strongest naval power in the world. More than a hundred times over the very name of the Alabama, thundered through a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic, and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process of examination, surrender, spoliation and imprisonment; to see their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the *spolia opima* of a whole mercantile fleet. This time, however, it was not to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who has gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better armed, better manned, provided, as it turned out, with some special contrivance for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed, the Captain of the Kearsage had assumed that if they met there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Capt. Semmes see that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecaste of the result. As an ordinary duellist hands his watch and his pocketbook to a friend, Captain Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers, the mementoes of so many easier conflicts, his money, and the bills of ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy. Best exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance our fathers would have called it not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and his owner, Mr Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but, no doubt they shared his interest in the spectacle.

The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the morning service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for two thousand yards, and the second shot went right through the Kearsage, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were never nearer than a quarter of a mile. The Alabama fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds; the Kearsage fired about 100, chiefly 11-inch shells. One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the Alabama was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in the direction of Cherbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the sermon; and it was at the very time that our congregations were kneeling, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers, that the very moving incidents of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the Alabama, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the Deerhound, with Capt. Semmes, his surviving officers, and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he owes his best men to the training they received on board the Excellent. To all appearance the superiority of the Kearsage lay partly in her guns, and of course somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not less in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and manœuvre more easily.

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentious. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid servants, having witnessed at their ease on Sunday morning, a fight, not between two cocks or two dogs, but two men of war, a few hours' sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed were walking about Southampton and shopping on Monday morning. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded and missing, and among the latter is an English surgeon, who is supposed to have gone to the bottom in the midst of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the Kearsage saved her men. To all appearance they did not; and, but for the melancholy fact that some of the Alabama's wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides.

Yankee Raid near Wilmington.—Late yankee papers have the following paragraph:—

A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. Cushing, of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men. He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular reconnoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats in getting back, which he did safely, after an absence of three days and two nights.

Receiver's Notice.

THE undersigned will attend the next County Courts of Moore, Randolph, and Chatham, for the purpose of receiving the interest due upon all debts due to the Confederate States of America, on account of the Sequestrations will issue for the interest and costs. Persons having evidences of debt or property in their hands belonging to alien enemies, are required to surrender the same to me, and to give information of any property liable to Sequestration which has not heretofore been returned to me.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., *Receiver.*

July 7. 49-w&sw3w

To the Tax Payers of Moore County.

I WILL attend at the following times and places to collect the taxes, viz: At Ritter's, Monday 11th July; Salem Church, Tuesday 12th; D. C. Campbell's, Wednesday 13th; Pooke's, Thursday 14th; J. K. Sloan's, Friday 15th; Absalom Kelly's Store, Saturday 16th; P. Morris's, Monday 18th; P. K. McNeill's, Tuesday 19th; D Graham's, Wednesday 20th; Mineral Springs, Thursday 21st; Mrs. Barrett's, Friday 22d; and Carthage, Saturday 23d. All are requested to attend and save cost.

K. H WORTHY, Shff.

Carthage, July 10. 49-2w

Lost—$25 Reward.

ON Lower Little River, on the 1st day of July, a medium sized RED HOUND DOG. A reward of $25 will be paid for his delivery to

J. A. McKAY, Fayetteville.

July 12. 49-1t*1A

FROM THE NORTH—THE INVASION.

Richmond papers bring us rather more in detail the news from the North of which we gave a telegraphic synopsis last Monday. Of the editorials and dispatches in the Herald of the 6th and 7th very little more than a summary need be given, as all was confusion. It would seem to have been believed that Gens Early and Ransom had undertaken the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania with a large force. Harper's Ferry was besieged, a vast deal of damage was done the B. & O. Railroad and Canal, and half a dozen places were threatened, to the great excitement of yankeedom. The Congressmen, according to the letter writers, made rapid traveling from Washington to be out of harm's way. There was much rejoicing over the Alabama's defeat, but gold went up from 235 to 250 immediately after the news of it. The land operations were not so pleasant. Still, Washington dispatches said there were enough troops to meet the rebels, and instead of Grant leaving Petersburg, troops were going to him.

Northern papers of the 8th are filled with accounts of the panic, sensation rumors from all parts of the threatened region, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District. The Washington Chronicle estimates the rebel force at 30,000 and thinks the movement very formidable. The object of the movement is announced to be the capture of Baltimore and Washington, to which objects a rebel prisoner adds that they are after horses, crops and provisions; that Lee commands the army consisting of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and intends to invade Pennsylvania and other States. Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg with sufficient forces.

Telegrams from York, Harrisburg, and the Cumberland Valley, state that the excitement among the people is more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women and children have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna, and the roads were lined with horses, cattle and wagons, loaded with goods and provisions, being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains. At Hagerstown the rebels extorted $20,000 and 1,500 outfits which was paid under threat of burning the town. Mosby had visited Point of Rocks and destroyed everything within reach.—Plundering was the order of the day with the rebels everywhere. A confused mass of telegrams throws very little light upon the rebel movements. The following from the Herald is the most intelligible statement to be had:—

"There is about as much excitement as uncertainty about the rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Reports are variable as to the number of rebel troops who have crossed the Potomac. They are making their appearance in so many places that the greatest panic prevails in the small towns of the border counties. They were undoubtedly in some force within a mile of Frederick yesterday, on the Hagerstown pike, and reinforcements were arriving to protect the place. Severe skirmishing took place the day previous, at Hagan's Mountain, eight miles from Frederick, which resulted in the Union troops falling back and engaging them with artillery. It is also true that the enemy occupied Hagerstown and Middletown for a time, and did considerable plundering in both places, and actually advanced as far into Pennsylvania as Greencastle. While in Harper's Ferry they destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They also burned a large quantity of forage.

"The Union forces are still able to hold Maryland Heights, however, and keep the enemy in check until Gen Hunter's arrival, which cannot be long delayed, for he is now probably at or near Cumberland. Gens Siegel and Stahl were relieved of command yesterday and ordered to report to him. Frederick city was safe at midnight, Gen. Wallace keeping the enemy in check. A despatch from Sandy Hook last night says the rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glare of light over the country for miles.

"The terror exhibited by the people is said to be disgraceful. No organized opposition of citizens is thought of. They are all fleeing with their property. *Sauve qui peut* is the general cry."

Of miscellaneous news in the papers of the 8th we gather: Gold had gone up to 274½ and closed at 266. Gen R. E. Lee's personal property, chairs, carpets, books, pictures, &c. &c [stolen from Arlington] was to be sold in Washington on the 18th. Lincoln has appointed August 4th as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Capt. Winslow is to be made a flommodore. Sec'y Seward was struck by a rocket on the 4th just above the eye. He made a narrow escape, the devil, it is remarked, taking care of his own. Mr. Fessenden has entered the Treasury Dep't.

Nothing of interest reported from Grant's army, except that he is about to make another "brilliant movement."

The New York Herald of the 9th is still mystified about the invasion, the various telegraphic reports about it making it, on the one hand, a dash by a few brave thieves, and on the other Lee and two-thirds of his men. From the vast variety of dispatches the Herald was unable to determine where the rebels were and ridiculed the whole panic. As to the political effect, the Herald thinks that every time a Southern army comes to the Potomac it strengthens the Administration, because it simplifies all questions and issues that are before the people. It bolts all politics down to the two feats of the public enemy on one hand and the Government on the other, and every one stands by the Government, of course. The situation was: Frederick safe against any assault; Harper's Ferry repossessed; the rebels withdrawn from Greencastle, Pa. Heavy contributions were levied at Hagerstown, Chambersburg, and Greencastle. 10 miles of the B & O railroad and some important bridges were destroyed. The raid, the Herald thought, was nearly "played out."

As to other matters, gold sold on the 8th at 276, closing at 272. The Herald calls on Lincoln to demand that Capt. Semmes be delivered up to the United States. It says the "demand of my Lord Russell for the restitution of Mason and Slidell will answer for the form of the application—that is to say, a few emphatic words from Mr. Seward, through Mr. Adams, with a few more fighting ships in the British Channel."

The treasury note bureau are printing notes at the rate of one million of dollars per day, which is soon expected to be doubled, and this not enough, the government being in arrears to the army for their pay ninety millions of dollars. The Herald says: It is generally supposed we will soon have great battles in Virginia and Georgia, and that the rebellion will culminate in defeat or victory before the November election.

On the 10th, it seems that the raid commenced "playing in" again. A considerable battle had been fought, the rebels had gained a victory, Frederick ("safe" on the 9th) was in our hands, and Baltimore in a scare. The Washington Chronicle of the 10th contains the following official dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, July 10, 1 A M.—Maj Gen. Dix: An official report from Maj Gen Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels, commencing at 9 a. m, and continuing until 5 p. m, that our forces were at length overpowered by superior forces of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward of the Kentucky Artillery was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least 20,000 strong, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that our troops behaved well, but suffered severely. He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

In consequence, Fredbrick was evacuated, and occupied by Breckinridge and 12,000 rebels. Baltimore was in intense excitement, and the Governor of Maryland had issued a proclamation declaring the danger imminent and calling upon every loyal man to prepare to meet the rebel advance on Baltimore.

The dispatches in the Chronicle of the 11th say that the rebels are all over Baltimore County, and 10,000 marching on the city. The Northern Central railroad was cut 15 miles from the city. The B & O railroad was greatly damaged. The Ashland Iron Works, 14 miles from the city, were destroyed. A body of rebels was on the York road, 7 miles from the city. And 1500 more were off to destroy the bridge over the Susquehanna between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The rebels were also reported to have struck the Baltimore and Washington Road at Laurel, and were at Rockville, 16 miles North of Washington, against which city the real movement was supposed to be. The yankee loss in the Monocacy fight was said to be 1000. The rebels burned many public and private buildings in Hagerstown. Over in Pennsylvania there was thought to be another large force, and of course a panic. Dispatches from a newspaper correspondent at Grant's headquarters on the 9th say the invasion of Maryland is believed to be insignificant, as the Richmond papers make no mention of the forces engaged in it.

The Chronicle of the 12th, as we learn by telegrams dated Petersburg, July 14, and received here on Saturday, has long accounts of the invasion. On the 11th ex-Gov. Bradford's residence and other houses, on Charles Street Avenue, 6 miles from Baltimore, were burned by the rebels, by order of Gen. Bradley Johnson, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's residence at Lexington, Va. All Bradford's papers and library were consumed. The feeling of resentment was intense. The long bridge over Gunpowder, on the Philadelphia road, was burned on the 11th, as also 9 cars with the mails. Reported also that the bridges over Bush river and Gunpowder Run are burned, and Baltimore cut off from all railroad and telegraph communication except with Washington, as to which fears are felt. Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all directions. Secessionists in Baltimore are confident, and say that Washington will be shelled if not captured. The Banks and Insurance Cos had deposited valuables on steamers to leave at a moment's notice. The rebels had captured the morning train from Philadelphia, 20 miles from Baltimore, and with it Maj Gen Franklin. Dispatches say that the rebel force around Baltimore is not over 1000 cavalry under Harry Gilmore, "yet the Americus says they have a city sure"—a very definite saying of the American's. Gen. Tyler, captured at Monocacy, is reported to have escaped.

The yankee Gen. Hunter re-occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 11th, but the rebels hold the passes of South Mountain.

Gen Grant has sent word that he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily if the forces at Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places. Dispatches from Grant's headquarters say that the invasion is looked on as a farce, very few of Lee's troops having gone from his army.

The rebel forces were in line of battle on the 7th street road, 3 miles from Washington. On Sunday afternoon there was fighting from 3 to 9 o'clock at Tenally Town; the Federals were driven in 5 miles, and rebel shells were falling in 2 miles of the centre of Washington City. On Monday afternoon there was severe skirmishing. Some 8 or 10 houses near the rebel line were destroyed to prevent their use by the rebels as defences. The rebels were in large force at Silver Spring, Blair's farm, 3 miles from the city. Fort Stevens, the Chronicle says that within sight of the Capitol armed hosts are thundering defiance to the constituted authorities of the nation; but it says Washington is the best fortified City in America, and [illegible] Parties have been arrested in Washington [illegible] wearing secession flags.

About daylight on the 11th, the Florida captured and burned a Barque just off Cape Henry. Three gunboats from Baltimore are after [illegible].

The Washington Star of the 11th [illegible] says that along the whole line [illegible] a much bolder front than on the 11th. The railroad between Baltimore and Washington is effectually broken up. Prisoners say the rebel force is 10,000.

The Chronicle of the 13th says that all is quiet at Baltimore, and the city strongly defended. Prominent secessionists have been arrested. No rebels within 20 miles of Baltimore. Gunpowder bridge will be repaired in a few days. Gen Tyler certainly captured or killed. At Washington the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and the Baltimore Clipper's report says they have come with the determination to succeed in the undertaking, and they will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat. The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing at Martinsburg all day, and it was believed that the rebels were retiring to Harper's Ferry. Lincoln's wife and several members of Congress rode to the front to watch the fight on Tuesday evening.

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md, though the rebels hold the passes in South Mountain. The railway and telegraph between Washington and Baltimore were cut after 12 on Tuesday. Laurel and Point Branch bridges on Washington and Baltimore railroad were burnt by rebels on Tuesday, and road cut in five different places. The Chronicle says it will take some time to repair the road. Sumner of Mass. was on the trail with Gen. Franklin, but was not recognised and escaped. The Chronicle says the crack of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington.

A letter from Nashville, July 9th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly occur in the vicinity of that city, and should Johnston stand, Sherman will probably cease flanking and deliver battle.

The Florida has captured five more vessels.

Foreign News.—The Conference to settle the Danish War has adjourned *sine die*, its propositions rejected by both parties, and foreign dates to the 31st say that the war has begun again with a prospect of England's being in it. It is thought that the Derbyites would beat the Palmerston Ministry and break it up on the Danish question. As to American affairs the London Times says it is obvious that Grant only resorts to present manœuvres because his original plan failed. He has expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results, and begins, to all intents, a new campaign, with the disadvantages of his army diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious failures. The Herald's London correspondent says that a splendid ship is being fitted out by Tom Bold, of Liverpool, for Capt. Semmes. Two rebel cruisers are reported watching the Kearsage off Cherbourg.

Capt. Semmes' New Ship.—A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed. The seamen of the old Alabama will form part of the crew of the new.

The Alabama's Crew.—The Alabama's crew numbered 120 men. Seventy-two were saved by the Kearsage, 40 by the Deerhound, and several small squads were picked up by French vessels. So that few, if any, were drowned.

Promotions.—Lieut. Col. John Ashford, to be Colonel 38th N. C. T., to rank June 13, 1864; Lieut. Col. J. H. Nethercutt, to be Colonel 66th N. C. T., to rank June 3, 1864; Maj. G. W. Flowers, to be Lieut. Colonel 38th N. C. T., to rank June 13, 1864; Capt Thos J. Dula, to be Lieut. Colonel of 58th N. C. T., to rank June 16, 1863; Maj. Clement G. Wright, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 66th N. C. T., to rank June 3, 1864; Capt. J. C. Wilson, to be Major 30th N. C. T., to rank June 13th, 1864; Capt. J. W. Latta to be Major 66th N. C. T., to rank June 30, 1864.

Col. J. H. Nethercutt.—Lieut. Colonel J. H. Nethercutt is not dead as heretofore announced in this paper. He was not much injured even.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

The Supreme Court has adjourned, after the transaction of much important [illegible] all the Judges having been present during the entire session.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Arrival of Bacon.—We learn that a steamer has just [illegible] gton with a large quantity of Bacon [illegible] been imported by Gov. Vance, for the wives and families of the soldiers and for the destitute of the State. The Bacon, we learn, will be distributed as soon as it can be brought to the different depots for that purpose. A large number of scythe blades arrived in the same steamer. They were also imported on State account—but unfortunately they arrived too late for harvest. They will be useful however next year.

Ral. Conservative.

The Yankees in Prince George County, Va.—We conversed with an acquaintance yesterday who left Prince George Sunday. He informs us that Grant's army is stretched from his lines immediately to the east of Petersburg down to City Point. The people without exception have suffered the loss of every thing that can contribute to the support of life. Meat, bread, crops, cattle, and in several instances, even furniture, have been taken from them. Many hitherto wealthy families of the county, are now drawing rations of hard tack and salt pork from the Yankee Commissary, and their negroes are engaged in cooking and washing for the invaders.—*Pet. Ex., 12th.*

Yellow Fever among the Yankees.—Great excitement has been caused in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by the appearance of the Yellow Fever. It was taken there by the "De Soto," and thirteen fatal cases have occurred.

Kimbolton, Chatham Co., N. C., July 9, 1864.

MESSRS E J. HALE & SONS:—At a large and respectable Convention composed of delegates from almost every portion of the county of Chatham, who assembled in the town of Pittsboro' on the 28th day of June 1864, the following ticket was unanimously nominated as suitable persons for candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State, to-wit: ELISHA H STRAUGHAN for the Senate, and JAMES H. HEADEN, WM. P. HADLEY and THOMAS FARRAR for the Commons.

July 9, 49-4w

WAR NEWS.

From Johnston's Army.—ATLANTA, July 12.—No change in the position of affairs during the last three days. The enemy is in position on the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be $10 00 a year, and of the Semi-Weekly $15 00 And in the same proportion for shorter periods than a year.

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the prices of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more thousands than we can conveniently supply with the limited means at our disposal, and that we desire—as a relief from mechanical labors which have become too great for us—a diminution rather than an increase of our list, we would much prefer to reduce prices, especially at this time of scarcity of money. But a late, very large advance in the price of paper, which increases our expenses many thousands of dollars a year, requires the step. It is true that other expenses have increased and are increasing—telegraphic dispatches, for instance, which cost us several thousand dollars a year—but we would have borne these additions. The additional cost of paper we could not stand at our old and comparatively low prices.

JULY 11, 1864.

THE GREAT SCARE.—According to the yankee accounts under the news head, Gen. Early has retired from before Washington, and relieved the yankees from the prodigious fright into which he had thrown them. We hope he has started early enough to secure a safe return to Virginia. If he had delayed, he could scarcely have escaped defeat and destruction by Grant, if it be true that he is moving his entire army back towards Washington.

Should Early get safely back, the results of the expedition will have been of immense value. Millions of bushels of grain, thousands of horses and cattle and prisoners, are some of the fruits. But more than all these is the moral effect. While the yankees imagined the Confederacy to be on its last legs, and that Gen. Lee could not muster men enough to withstand Grant's huge army, Lee coolly sends off twenty or thirty thousand men, and with the remainder whips Grant whenever he ventures from behind his intrenchments. If even the South has been surprised to see Gen. Lee so strong, how much more the North.

"There's life in the old land yet"—and likely to be. Gen. Stephen Lee adds to our rejoicing by a victory in the Southwest. The yankees and Holden are going down together, and effectually.

THE LOSS OF THE ALABAMA.—Few of the stirring events of the times have created a greater sensation in Europe as well as on this continent than the battle between the Alabama and the Kearsage. It might have been feared that its disastrous termination would have had an injurious effect in Europe upon the reputation of the Confederacy. But the reverse is the fact. Both England and France are ablaze with enthusiastic admiration of Capt. Semmes and his gallant crew, and with sympathy in his misfortune—a sympathy not unsubstantial, for he was to be forthwith provided with a new ship superior to the Alabama, and with any number of swords in place of the one he threw into the sea rather than risk the possibility of having to surrender it. He was the "guest of England." The yankee correspondent of the New York Herald growls over the manifest favor with which Semmes is treated, and the determination to put him afloat again speedily.

We copy copiously from the accounts of the battle and the resulting expressions of feeling.

It is said that our Secretary of the Navy had given express orders to Capt. Semmes not to fight, his business being of a more useful nature, the destruction of yankee commerce. This is probably true, and it was doubtless wrong to fight, but though the judgment may condemn, the feelings applaud the gallant spirit that would not refuse a dare.

It will be seen that the Kearsage had concealed iron-plating—a trick on a par with the coat of mail sometimes worn by duelists, which is considered infamous all the world over.

RETALIATION.—Another step in this bloody code has been taken. The wanton shelling of Charleston, within whose limits no troops are posted, is not in accordance with the rules of civilized war; it was begun without notice to the women and children and sick, and has been continued without any other object than to destroy private property and the lives of non-combatants, for there are no soldiers there to kill and the yankees themselves have abandoned the hope of capturing the city. Under these circumstances our government—very unwisely, we think—sent a number of yankee prisoners, Generals and other high officers, to Charleston, to be imprisoned there. The yankee government has retaliated by putting 50 of our high officers within their forts in front of the city. This is not a legitimate act of retaliation, for the city is not a place that ought to be fired on, whilst the yankee forts are. But it is done, and we might suppose that the next step would be to put the yankee officers in Fort Sumter and other exposed places, but for the extraordinary fact that our government relented, and instead of confining the yankees within the shelled district, has given them pleasant quarters in a part of the city to which the citizens have removed because no shell has ever fallen there! We have thus secured the odium and the evils without any of the advantages of the operation.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DESERTERS AND ROBBERS.—A friend in Chatham informs us of several outrages committed by an armed band of five men, doubtless deserters, as they were dressed in soldiers' clothes, who, on Wednesday evening last, went to the house of Capt. T. J. Goldston, about 5 miles from the Gulf, and took his gun, he being absent; then to Mr. J. J. Goldston, sen's, and took his gun, he also being absent; then to Mr B. N. Watson's, with like result. At Mr. A. J. Goldston's they did not get his gun, as it was not there. They went off through the woods in the direction of Carbonton. A party went in pursuit, but did not overtake them. They had ten guns besides the three above mentioned.

This robbery of guns must have a meaning. The scoundrels had plenty and yet seem bent on disarming the people. And if the people are wise they will resist the process. *Use* the guns, instead of giving them up. Kill a few of the robbers, and they will be careful how they go upon such a business. If the men be from home, can't the women show their pluck and skill by shooting the robbers?

A MAIL FAILURE.—We are mortified to hear that the mail which left here on Thursday for Cheraw proceeded only 14 miles, to Dondarroch, when, from the horse giving out, or some other cause, the driver turned about and came back to town on Friday. It is a provoking disappointment to us and to our great number of subscribers on that route.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next session of this Convention will be in the Town of Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday preceding the first Lord's day in November 1864.

MORE OF THE TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.—We entirely agree with the Raleigh Confederate that the public has a right to expect from the ten Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the army of Justices of the peace, who are exempted from conscription for just such purposes, that they will use every effort to probe to the bottom the criminal conspiracy which it is proven exists in various parts of this State, (and doubtless in others also.) the object of which, disguised under a pretence of protection to individual property and person, is to subvert the government of the Confederate States, and bring those States into subjection to the detestable yankee abolitionists. "All of these judicial officers (says the Confederate,) have become, on their assumption of the office, "conservators of the peace" —the meaning whereof is, that they are the preservers of public order and peace; to commit all breakers of it, or bind them in recognizances to keep it." Besides the duty, therefore, of every citizen, to see to it that his country be not betrayed, such is especially the duty of these sworn magistrates. And yet we have not heard of the first movement by any one of them to ferret out this abominable conspiracy. It is possible, and we hope true, that some of them have done their duty in that regard, but if so we have not heard of it. Gov. Vance, we think, has been earnestly engaged in the effort, but he should be aided by the Judges and Justices, who can accomplish the object much more effectually. Rouse up, ye Magistrates! exert yourselves to save your country, its liberties, and the property and lives and honor of its people. Lose not a moment about it. We think that an earnest effort would be met by voluntary disclosures from many of the deluded members of the association, who cannot have failed to see, upon reflection, that it is full of mischief and in the highest degree unpatriotic and dishonorable. Let such persons save themselves from the punishment which certainly awaits them, either by law or by public opinion, by coming forward at once and ridding themselves of the monstrous obligation they have thoughtlessly taken. Let them expose the leaders, the initiators, the obligations, plans and purposes of this association. It is their duty to do so. The obligation to do otherwise is not binding—it is against law and reason. Let them come forward, we say. It is their only hope of pardon. Mr. W. W. Holden, for whose benefit and that of the yankees this association exists, has told them, in the case of the Know Nothings in 1856, that they are bound as good citizens to disclose what they know of such criminal secret associations.

We see in the Salisbury Watchman that another person, Mr. Blair H. Eanes, of Rowan county, who was duly initiated, takes this view of the matter, and has publicly repudiated the association. The Editor of the Watchman was as much surprised at the existence of the association in that county "as if a bomb-shell had come crashing through the roof of his office." Mr. Eanes speaks of it as "a trap," and says:

"I was told that the thing came from the yankees; that the yankees were disposed to favor all good conservative men, and that this was the means by which they would know them; and then in raids, or even in subjugation, we would not be hurt. I was told, also, that should I be placed in the army, and should unfortunately be captured, that the yanks would release me and treat me well, give me money, &c., to come home on. But I did not understand that I was to give them any aid, or to vote for Holden. If they had told me that, I would never have went into it." * * * It is a perfect trap: a man does not know what it is until he gets into it, and then it is too late."

He says that two escaped yankee prisoners came to his house and claimed his assistance, (having heard, doubtless, that he belonged to the association,) but he refused to give them any aid. He thought the thing right at first but reflection has satisfied him that it is wrong, and he has quit it. "I admit (says he,) that when I commenced swallowing down the oath, which is a very hard one, that it came very near choking me, and has never set well on my stomach since. But I think after I get it off in this way that I shall feel better. I am very much obliged to the old preacher, O. Churchill, for breaking the way. I see he is a Baptist: I like him all the better for that."

More Seceders from the Traitors' Association! We are glad to see them coming out from the unclean thing. The Raleigh Confederate contains the renunciation of Jefferson Goodin, of Wake county, who exposes the association by affidavit before Wm. Cox, J. P., saying that "he believes the object to be dangerous and not for the good of the country."

The Confederate says:—

"Mr. Jefferson Goodin renounces the Secret Tory Association. He was one of the committee at the "Cary District meeting." Wyatt Holloman was another, and Leonard House, Esq., was another. Mr. House is also a Hero, but has not confessed. How many more? At that meeting, Mr. Holden was nominated for Governor, and Mr. W. R. Richardson made a speech. Thus are all the elements combined—the "Heroes" of the Secret Tory Society – nigger equality—and Mr. Holden."

And in the Conservative appear the affidavits of four other persons who had been invigled into the concern and now renounce it, viz: Benj'n Johnson, Wm. Goodwin and Edward Lorance, of Chatham County, and Uriah Marshall of Wake county.

Who next?

ANOTHER FRAUD.—About a fortnight ago we exposed the Standard's deliberate forgery of an "extract" from the Journals of the Legislature. The last Standard has another fraud, not exactly a forgery, but about as bad, viz: the palming off upon its readers of an advertisement published and paid for in the Observer as an editorial announcement by the Observer! The reader who may care to know the particulars will find among the thirty or forty announcements of candidates in the advertising columns of the Observer, one headed by Gov. Vance's name, which is followed by the names of Messrs. McDaniel, McLean, Shepherd, and McDuffie. The candidate who caused it to be inserted in the Observer, thought, we suppose, that he would gain votes by associating his name with that of Gov. Vance and perhaps with others on the ticket. At all events he or his friends so wrote the advertisement and paid for it. Of course it was published in the Observer, whereupon the Standard "copies the above from the Fayetteville Observer" with the remark that "Gov. Vance is thus assigned his appropriate place by the *Observer*, who knows Messrs. McDaniel, McLean, Shepherd and McDuffie to be Destructives of the most radical stamp"!! And the man who is guilty of frauds like this, a low, pitiful, mean fraud, too contemptible to be dignified with the name of rascality, asks the people of North Carolina to elect him their Governor!

It is but just to the candidates named above to say that we do not know them to be "Destructives" of any sort. Of one of them, and only one so far as we know, was he an "original secessionist," or "Destructive" as Mr. Holden dubbed them. He and Mr. Holden were of the original secession panel before the war. When the war came he and Mr. Holden separated—Mr. Holden's old friend shouldered his musket and went to make good his and Mr. Holden's words by fighting the yankees; Mr. Holden stayed at home and abused him as a "Destructive." He will not receive our votes, as he very well knows, but this is all the claim he has to the name of "Destructive."

THE PRISONERS SENT TO CHARLESTON.—We are indebted to Capt. Jas. C. McRae for a copy of the New York Herald of the 4th inst. The news has of course been anticipated, but we find a list of the Confederate officers who have been placed under our fire in the yankee entrenchments near Charleston, as follows:

From North Carolina —Col. W. M. Barber, 37th; Lt. Col. W. M. Parsley, 3d; Lt. Col. W. L. Davidson, 7th; Maj. W. T. Ennett, 3d.

Virginia.—Cols. W. R. Carter, M. Gobb, M. J. Ferguson; Lt. Cols. J. P. Fitzgerald, C. L. Haines, D. H. L. Martz; Majors D. W. Anderson, L. J. Perkins, J. C. Grovness.

Georgia.—Cols. W. H. Peebles, A. S. Vanderventer; Lt. Col. P. E. Durant; Majors J. T. Carson, E. A. Nash.

Tennessee.—Col W. W. Ward.

South Carolina.—Col. J. N. Brown; Major F. F. Warley.

Kentucky.—Col. B. E. Caudill; Majs. J. H. Caldwell, T. Steele, T. B. Webber.

Alabama.—Col. W. H. Forney.

Louisiana.—Majors J. M. Wilson, W. H. Manning.

Maryland.—Major T. E. Upson.

States not given.—Cols. Basil Duke, J. M. Hanks, R. C. Morgan, Jas. Pell, J. A. Jacques; Lt. Cols. J. F. Brewer, O. A. Patten, A. L. Swingley, Jos. T. Tucker, A. Dupree, G. G. Jackson, M. J. Smith; Majors H. A. Higley, Chas. Henry, Geo. H. Smith, E. J. Sanders.

General Officers.—Maj. Gens. Edward Johnson, Frank Gardner; Brig. Gens. J. J. Archer, G. W. Stewart, M. Jeff Thompson.

EDUCATION.—Friday evening last was a pleasant one to the relatives and friends of the young ladies of the School of Mrs. McNeill and Miss Ellison. The close of the scholastic year was improved by an entertainment at the school room in which music, recitations, and reading of compositions was pleasantly alternated. We arrived in time to hear only about two-thirds of the Programme. Some of the music was admirably performed, some of the songs rendered with great feeling and sweetness, some of the recitations with admirable appreciation of the meaning of the authors, and some of the compositions manifested taste and talent. We do not like to mention the names of young ladies, (until they give us an opportunity to insert them under a different head than the Editorial,) but may express the gratification we felt at the performance of the "Marseilles Hymn," "Oh give me a home by the sea," "Let me kiss him for his mother," "Mary of Argyle;" the recitation of "the Battle of Waterloo," "Apostrophe to the Ocean," "The Reaper," "Old Nurse's opinion of Lincoln's abolition proclamation," and the "Burial of Sir John Moore;" and with the compositions on Woman's Mission, a Mother's love and loss. Others which we heard indistinctly, would doubtless have merited notice if we had been near the readers. The impression made is that the Teachers and Scholars have alike done their duty and that there are germs of intellectual and musical wealth which will bear assiduous cultivation.

KILLING HORSES.—It appears to us either that the government has some very unwise rules, or some very unwise agents to carry its rules into effect. We have received a communication stating that a number of government horses were taken to a certain county in this State to be recruited upon the tithe corn and oats of that section. Not improving very rapidly, some forty-odd were *killed*, though the farmers were greatly in need of horses and would have been glad to buy them, or to fatten one for another. They might have been sold for several thousand dollars. The officer had no authority to sell, and so killed them. By which the government lost thousands of dollars, gave a handle to the disaffected, and reduced the number of horses already deplorably scarce.

We have given the communication a direction where it may possibly attract the attention of the authorities.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—We take the following

From the Raleigh Standard, July 15, 1864.

"Two years ago the Observer supported Colonel Vance for Governor with reluctance."

And we turn to "two years ago" and take the following

From the Raleigh Standard, Sept. 10, 1862.

"We were pleased to see in the city, at the Inauguration, Edward J. Hale, Esq., the Senior Editor of the Observer, looking remarkably well. There is no truer Southern man than Mr. Hale, and among the large assemblage that witnessed the Inauguration, *there was no one more gratified at the result of the election in this State than he was.*"

The Standard advises its readers to "*vote, vote, vote,* and *work*—work all day from 9 o'clock until sunset on the 4th of August."

We object to that, and hope the inspectors of the election will see to it that no one votes more than *once.*

ROBESON CROPS AND POLITICS.—A letter from St. Paul's says:—

"We have good rains and crops promising.

"Robeson will go almost unanimously for Vance."

CHATHAM CROPS AND POLITICS.—A letter from the Gulf says:

"We have had fine rains for last two or three days, which were much needed. Corn growing very fast with prospect of a good crop. Vance stock considerably above par."

MOORE COUNTY.—A letter says: "Holdenism is dying fast in Moore."

Among the many communications on hand which are necessarily omitted to make room for news, is one giving a sketch of a discussion by the candidates for the Legislature in Montgomery county, Allen Jordan, (non-committal for Governor,) for the Commons, and Thos. J. Bright, Holdenite, for the Senate, delivered themselves. Dr. Crump announced himself a candidate for the Senate on the Vance Platform. After the candidates had spoken, Col. John W. Cameron of Richmond county, who was present, was called out and delivered a witty, eloquent and patriotic speech, giving a history of Holden's various changes from Log Cabin times to the present. The Col. was a Conservative and denied Holden's right to read him out of the party; said that "Holden had christened himself at the baptismal font," that his fondness for associating himself, in the Standard, with Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Vice President Stephens, and other great men, "reminded him of the fable of the apples and the piece of manure floating down the stream, when the latter cried out, "see how we apples swim!" He complimented Gov. Vance, the best Governor in the country, for his very able administration of the affairs of State, his blockade running by which he had made six millions of dollars for the State Treasury, his clothing of the soldiers and feeding of their families, &c.

"NEW YORK FOR JEFF. DAVIS."—In a debate in the yankee House of Representatives on the 29th ult., Mr. Blaine of Maine, Black Republican, said that "if the votes were taken, New York would give a majority of 30,000 votes for Jeff. Davis."

New Regiments.— A friend by letter from Weldon informs us that the following regiments have been organized at that place by the election of the following officers:

69th Reg't N. C. T., 1st Reg't Reserves.—Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Lt. Col. W. McK. Clark, Maj. N. A. Gregory.

70th Reg't N. C. T., 2d Reg't Reserves.—Lt. Col. J. H. Anderson, Major W. F. Beasley.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Later News from the North.—PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Washington Chronicle of the 14th announces that the rebels commenced their retreat from Washington on Tuesday night. The Federal cavalry followed on Wednesday and picked up 900 to 300 prisoners. Breckinridge also left some 75 of his wounded at Blair's Farm, near the City.

The residence of Montgomery Blair, Post Master General, was burned with all its contents by the rebels. Blair's loss heavy.

The rebels, it was supposed, would recross to Virginia at Edwards' and Noland's Ferries.

A Federal loss of 35 is admitted in a cavalry skirmish near Bladensburg, Md., on Tuesday morning.

No bridges were burned on the Baltimore & Washington road, and a hand car passed over it on Wednesday and regular trains would run on Thursday. The Gunpowder bridge will require 10 days to be repaired.

Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick City.

The Chronicle says that the rebels destroyed and carried off millions of bushels of grain, all horses they could find, and large numbers of cattle.

The raid, it says, has been of important service to the Federal Gov't, in rallying the people to its support, as no appeal from the authorities could have done, and in making easy the otherwise difficult task of recruiting the army to the extent deemed necessary.

More of the Mississippi Fight—the enemy Whipped.—MOBILE, July 16.—Gen. Maury has received the following dispatch:—

"TUPELO, July 15.—The enemy are in full retreat, in direction of Ripley. S. D. LEE, Lt. Gen."

Private advices report the fight heavy and the enemy badly whipped. Our loss also severe, but particulars not yet known. Forrest received unexpected reinforcements in 200 of Morgan's men who were left in Kentucky, and cut their way through to Forrest.

From Virginia.—The day was ushered in yesterday with heavy artillery firing. On our centre, the enemy's big guns opened with great rapidity, and our batteries replied promptly. The picket firing and skirmishing were about the same as usual, and from all accounts little or no harm was done on either side.

We have reliable information that Grant's hospitals are overflowing with patients. The chief source of supply are the trenches around Petersburg. The water and the heat are daily afflicting hundreds with diarrhœa, and as the summer advances, the malaria of the swamps, and the unripe fruits of the orchards, will continue to swell the number. If Grant continues to decline battle, other means beside bullet and shell will do the work for us.

Pet. Express, 14th.

Yesterday passed off at the front without incident of special interest, or accident sufficiently serious to chronicle. The usual picket firing and cannonading occurred.

We now have the undoubted intelligence, that a band of rebels who have recently entered Maryland, have induced two of Grant's Army Corps to pack up "bag and baggage," and steer for Abraham's presence. The 6th and 2d Army Corps, (Wright's and Hancock's,) have bid farewell to the "old Virginny shore." Wright made his exit on Saturday, and Hancock on Sunday. Hancock carries away some 3000 less than he brought to City Point about 3 weeks ago. Gen. Mahone gathered up nearly 1800 of these warriors on the 22d, to say nothing of at least 12 or 1500 who were placed beneath the sod and in the Hospitals. Other corps are no doubt about to leave, if they are not already on their winding way. Our scouts in front of the enemy's left, failed to find them yesterday morning, although they hunted industriously for several miles.

We continue to hear of the scarcity of water in the enemy's lines, and of the villainous taste of the fluid which is now pumped up from the Appomattox. At this they would not be surprised, if they had counted as we did yesterday in the Appomattox, the putrefying carcases of seventy-one dead horses, to say nothing of numerous other compounds, which shall be nameless. It will be seen by a letter taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that an innumerable number of Grant's men are now down with diarrhœa.

We understand that a body of Yankee cavalry, accompanied by artillery, was moving nearly all of Tuesday night, through Prince George, in the direction of Sussex. A big stealing expedition is on hand, of course.

Ib., 15th.

It is the impression that Grant is about to leave the James. We have authentic information, received in Richmond last night, that on Tuesday 84 transports passed up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with troops, and a large number of vessels continued to pass during Tuesday night, after it was too dark to ascertain their character. On Monday a large fleet of gunboats and transports passed up the Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore. From these facts, we should not be surprised to learn at any moment that Grant had taken his leave of Petersburg.—*Richmond Sentinel, 15th.*

Capture of Little Rock with 8,000 Men.—The Prairie Okalona News has the following:

CORINTH, July 2.—Capt. J. C. Douglas, of Colonel Clark's Missouri command, has just arrived from the Trans-Mississippi department. He read Steele's official report in the St. Louis Republican of the 21st. He says Price captured Little Rock with 8000 prisoners, Steele making his escape. Marmaduke about the same time captured Pine Bluff and the garrison of two regiments.

The Spoils at Martinsburg.—A letter in the Charlottesville Chronicle, dated Camp near Martinsburg, 5th inst., says that immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands—with one million's worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermasters supplies, including 100,000 bushels of corn and oats. The merchandise was unparalleled; merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact.

From Point Lookout.—A lady who arrived at New Market, from Maryland, brings the gratifying report that our prisoners at Point Lookout have been released. Heaven grant this report may prove true.—*Richmond Sentinel, 15th.*

[We understand that they have only "changed their base." They have been sent to Elmira, N. Y.]

Gen. Johnston's Army.—Gen. Johnston's army, compared with that which confronts it, is stronger than that of any other Confederate General entrusted with important operations in the present campaign.

Richmond Sentinel, 15th

The Sheridan Raiders.—Two Brigades of Cavalry, under Sheridan have left Grant's Headquarters, going in the direction of Suffolk. Some think they are going towards North Carolina—others that they are to embark at Portsmouth for the seat of war in Maryland.

Pet. Express 14th.

East Tennessee.—Wheeler's cavalry have appeared at Cleveland, and it is believed the enemy are evacuating Knoxville and all East Tennessee.—*Rich. Sentinel, 15th.*

MARRIED,

In Washington, N. C., on the 7th inst., by James Grist, Esq., Mr. JAMES PARKER of Starr's Light Battery, to Miss SARAH CHERRY of Beaufort county.

DIED,

In Clinton, Tuesday 5th inst., SALLIE RICHE, aged 2 months and 18 days, daughter of Dr. Thomas R. and Rowena M. Micks.

In Moore county, on the 8th ult., JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, in the 80th year of his age.

At Greensborough, on the 8th inst., at the residence of his brother, James A. Long, Esq., in the 55th year of his age, Dr. OSMOND F. LONG, of Orange county.

At Tarboro', June 9, Mrs. CORNELIA W. CARMER, aged 36 years, wife of James W. Carmer, Esq., of Columbia, S. C. The deceased was a native of Northampton, Mass. and for many years after her marriage a resident of Newbern in this State. Of a very kind and social disposition and engaging manners, she gained the confidence and warm affection of a large circle of friends by whom the loss of her is sincerely mourned. In all the relations of friendship and neighborhood, and the more domestic ones of wife and mistress, her life was exemplary and worthy of all commendation. She early attached herself to the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a faithful and consistent member to the last, and at the last, as well as through her life, was well sustained by the hopes and consolations of religion. A most pleasant memory of her will be long retained by those who knew her.

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers: I am a candidate to represent you in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. If elected, will serve you to the best of my ability. JAS. H. PRITCHETT.

July 14 50-5t

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following Ticket for members of our next Legislature: ROBINSON WARD, Esq., Senate; G. W. CRUMPLER and J. B. AUTERY, Commons. MANY VOTERS.

July 14. 50-2pd

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Oxford,	Thursday, July	21st.
Gold Hill, Rowan County,	Monday, "	25th.
Albemarle,	Tuesday, "	26th.
Troy.	Wednesday, "	27th.
Rockingham,	Friday "	29th.
Lumberton.	Saturday, "	30th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 11.

Messrs. Editors: I again respectfully ask a small space in your columns to inform the friends of my company of our whereabouts and condition. We have been cut off from our mail supplies for some time. Letters from home are anxiously looked for, and "the last Observer" read aloud would cause the whole of my company to huddle around it. Since my last letter we have been on the lines most of the time. The enemy are in close proximity, and the fire of the sharpshooters is incessant—if a fellow exposes his head he gets a ball in it, besides the danger of being killed by sharpshooters. The enemy have a practice of trying to kill us with "mortars" but it is very seldom that they drop one in the right place. The loss of my company since the 20th June has been slight, considering the hot places we have been in, and also when compared with the other companies of the 24th Regiment. We are the largest company and have sustained the least loss. There has been one of the company killed: Private Daniel H. Smith, a noble fellow in every respect. Wounded: Private John N. McLean, severely—ball entering the arm near the shoulder and lodging near the spine; private E. J. Biggs, with piece of shell—not serious. In addition to these there have been several very slightly wounded, many of them were "hair breadth 'scapes." Ransom's Brigade received two months' pay a few days ago. Money seems to be abundant, but at present prices two months' pay will not last long if a soldier trades much with cake and pie venders. Rations are very good. The army receives coffee and sugar as regularly as it does meat and bread. If we could get a plenty of vegetables we would be all right. There is but little cannonading to be heard to-day, and the sharpshooters are more quiet than usual. The sharpshooting is usually heaviest late in the evening. It is strange how cool and reckless men become when they have been under fire for a number of days. When a regiment goes on the front line, for the first day or two a fellow will dodge his head at every minnie-ball that passes, but after remaining on the line awhile this dodging ceases.

Respectfully, &c., A. A. McIVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 16, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons—Gentlemen: For the information of the friends of Mr. M. J. McSween, and for reasons personal to myself, I respectfully request a publication of the enclosed order.

Mr. McSween was discharged from "Castle Thunder" on the 6th or 7th inst., was immediately transferred to the 26th Regiment N. C. T., (Vance's old Reg't,) and was appointed Sergeant-Major thereof

Very respect'y your ob't serv't.

THOS. C. FULLER.

[COPY.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, June 27, 1864.

Extract: SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149,

* * * * * * *

II. The sentence pronounced against Private M. J. McSween, Co. C, 35th N. C. Troops, in October 1863, by a General Court Martial convened by Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett, of which Col. Lee McAfee, of the 49th N. C. Inf'y was President, is remitted by order of the President.

The Court committed a serious error in refusing to sustain the objection of the accused to the Major and a Capt. of his Reg't, sitting as members of the Court when they had expressed opinions as to his guilt, and the finding of the Court is not in accordance with the facts of the case.

The harsh and unauthorized conduct of Col. J. G. Jones, commanding the Regiment, meets with the gravest disapprobation of the President and of the War Department. As a protection against future persecutions by his Commanding Officers, Private McSween will be transferred to any Regiment of the same arm of the service he may elect to join.

This order will be read to his Regiment at the first Dress Parade after its receipt.

By command of the Sec'y War.

SAM'L W. MELTON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Private McSween, through Lieut. Gen. Ewell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 00 to 4 50. Pork 2 50. Lard $4 to 4 50.
Beef 2 00 to 2 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 6 00
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn 10 00 to 12 00 per bunch.
Sugar [illegible] Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Rice [illegible]
Salts [illegible] 2 75 Flour 2 65
Flaxseed 8 00 to 9 00 per bu.
Fodder 12 00 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Sugar 12 50.
Grain—Corn $25 Wheat $80. Rye 20 00. Oats $10.
Peas 20 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 15 00, Sole 14 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00. Apple Brandy 50 00.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 15 to $20 bush; sweet $10 to 12 50.
Rice 65 to 75. Sugar 9 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt—Sales by quantity 24 00 to 25 00 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 4 00 to 5 00.

Corrected by E L PEMBERTON.

CAMP 63D REGT'T N. C. T., DINWIDDIE CO., VA., July 15, 1864.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Harnett.

AS I HAVE been circumstanced that I was withdrawn my name from before the people as a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett, I deem it necessary to state to my friends at home and my companions in the Army, that it is not true and that I am still a candidate for that office and would be very thankful for their support.

50-3t8tpd] SAM'L D. PIPKIN

Fort Holmes, July 12, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

M. H McBRYDE,

50 5t*8tpd] Capt. Co. E, 40th N. C. T.

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers of Duplin County.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for re-election to represent you in the House of Commons, promising if elected, to make you a faithful representative, always having your interest and the interest of our State in view. L. W. HODGES.

Warsaw, July 1, 1864. 50-tepd

To the Voters of Chatham County.

AT the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rabbites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown, of Georgia, and W. W. Holden, for Governor, against the world: and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means, than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Oakland, July 16, 1864. 50-te

Wagons and Cotton Yarn,

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next the 21st inst, will be sold at Auction,

1 Four Horse Wagon;
1 One Horse do;
50 Bundles Cotton Yarn;
100 Packages of one pound each Chicora Smoking Tobacco.

JOHN. H. COOK. Auct'r.

July 18 1t

For Sale on Consignment.

A FEW bars 1½ and 2 inch TYRE IRON,
5 bbls. good brown SUGAR.
15 dozens fresh beaten RICE.

G. T. HAIGH & SONS.

July 18. 49-3tpd

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE OF N. C. WELDON, July 13, 1864.

General Order No. 3

I. THE Commandant of Conscripts will use every possible exertion to expedite the organization of the Reserve of N. C., holding his subordinates to the strictest accountability for any want of energy or activity.

II. At the earliest practicable date, after the Senior Reserve are organized into companies, the District Enrolling Officers will organize them into a Regiment, if there are ten companies; or into a Battalion, if less than ten Companies, by assembling the Company Officers, and holding an election for Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major, for a Regiment; a Lieut. Colonel and Major for a Battalion of six or more Companies; or a Major for a Battalion of less than six companies.

III. Hereafter, all applications for indulgences of every kind, will be made through the proper channel to these Head Quarters; and pending such application the applicant will be considered and treated as though it had not been made.

IV. All furloughs, leaves of absence, details or temporary exemptions, heretofore granted to officers and men, belonging to the Reserve of N. C., by officers connected with the Conscript Bureau, are revoked. All men absent, by virtue of such papers, from Companies in the field, will at once join their commands.

V. The Reserve, from being called into service only in cases of emergency, are not liable to be detailed as *Farmers, Mechanics, &c.*

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO W. HINSDALE, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

July 18 50-7t

RICHMOND, VA., June 27th, 1864.

Exchange Notice, No. 11.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss., Demopolis, Ala., Jonesboro', Tenn., Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport, or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1st, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged.

50 6t] RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

BOARD can be obtained near the MINERAL SPRING, during the months of July and August, at prices ranging from $10 to $12 per day, or $220 per month. Persons desirous of visiting the Springs, may address me at Egypt, care of George Washington, Esq.

T. C. COOPER.

P S An arrangement may be made for keeping a single horse, if desired, for his services, during a part of the time.

July 16 50-4tA

A Teacher Wanted.

A LADY qualified to teach the common English branches, is desired to take charge of a few pupils. For further particulars apply to

MARY ANN EVANS.

July 16. 50-4t

A Small Calf Skin Pocket Book

was recently lost by the subscriber, containing $100 or upwards in Confederate and State Treasury Notes; also a Mill ticket for several bushels of corn, a Lancet, Postage Stamps, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to E. J. LILLY.

July 16 50-2t

Estrayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 6th inst., a medium size brindle milch COW, crumpled horned, hair scrambled off a little on one side. Any information received concerning said cow will be liberally rewarded by

S. W SKINNER, at W. Draughon's Store.

July 15. 50-4tpd

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7 50-10.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1864.

Joseph McCulloch vs James Butler

Attachment Levied on Land

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Butler, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court to be holden for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy or plead to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Randel S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1864.

50-6t] R. S McDONALD, Clerk.

Glen Anna Female Seminary,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

NEXT session begins the 4th Wednesday in July 1864. Board and washing per session of 5 months $80 in specie, or 200 lbs. of Bacon or 5 bbls. of Flour or $500 in Confederate money in advance. Tuition $60, Music $50, Latin or French $20.

As only a limited number is received, those wishing admission will apply immediately.

Mr McCanless will board 10 young Ladies conven

THE FORAGE QUESTION.

The Progress and Standard indulge in the most extraordinary misstatements as to the emoluments of the officers in the military service of North Carolina. The charges are of course only for "party purposes" to affect the election, and we shall not be drawn into a labored defence of Gov. Vance's conduct in this regard. The following observations will show the insincerity of the charges, and their falsity.

1. The officers have the same emoluments now which they had last Fall, when Holden said Vance was an excellent Governor, and should be re-elected. Why did Mr. Holden desire a corrupt man to be continued in office?

2. The emoluments were granted by the General Assembly of August 1861. The Convention continued its session until May 1862. Mr. Holden was a member. He made no motion to repeal the law. In fact in June 1861, (see Ordinance Con. No. 28,) he voted for a law, giving to the military officers of the State the same emoluments.

3. Messrs. Jones, Alford and C. J. Rogers, Holdenites, are members of the General Assembly from Wake. They have made no efforts to repeal the law. Mr. Rogers, in May 1864, moved a resolution of inquiry of Gov. Vance as to these matters—of course for "party purposes." A full answer was given, so satisfactory that the question was dropped. Mr. Holden places his friends in this dilemma. He either tells the truth, or he does not. If he tells the truth, Messrs. Alford, Rogers and Jones are faithless representatives, and deserve to be discarded by the voters, because they saw men squandering the people's property, and make no efforts to stop it. If on the other hand Mr. Holden tells an untruth, then these gentlemen owe it to themselves as respectable men to abandon a professional politician who endeavors to attain an honorable office, by dishonorable means and falsehoods.

4. Gov. Vance entered on his official career, determined to carry on the goverment as economically as possible. He submitted the question—whether the officers had by law the right to buy rations? to the proper department, and the very able Auditor, Mr. Phillips, decided that the Governor had no more right to deprive the officers of the privileges given them by law, than he had to take away their pay. The Governor takes an oath to carry out the law, not to make, or break the law. If Mr. Holden should by some strange chance become Governor, he will deserve impeachment if he illegally deprives a public officer of his compensation.

5. The Progress creates a false impression "for party purposes," that the officers draw rations, &c., without paying for them. Of course he knows all these articles are *bought at prices sufficient to cover cost and charges.* The State loses nothing—the tax payer not a cent.

6. The officers do not draw forage for horses at all. This fact was communicated by the Adjutant General in response to the inquiry made by Holden's friend, Rogers of Wake, last May, and Holden and the Progress must have known it. In fact some of the officers have never even bought rations from the State.

7. Gen. Fowle had no disagreement with Gov. Vance on the "forage" question, or about the emoluments of any officer. See his letter in today's paper.

8. We hear that Holden "drawa forage," from the State in the shape of molasses, with which to feed his printing press. Think of the people's molasses being used to print electioneering documents for Holden, tickets for Holden, etc, etc. ! ! "Oh corrapt stailfederate."

9. Geo. N. Sanders contracted to deliver to the State goods at Nova Scotia, and to receive rosin bonds in payment. Sanders demanded the bonds without delivering the goods. Gov. Vance refused to comply, and Sanders says Vance broke the contract, and claims heavy damages of the State therefor. Vance thinks the claim unjust. One week ago Holden in his paper sided with Sanders and decides that Vance broke the contract. He then, while a candidate, attempts to saddle on the State a heavy claim which will sink more than the emoluments of all the officers for years to come.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Supreme Court.—Opinions of the Judges in the following cases have been filed:

PEARSON, C. J.—In Lloyd vs. Durham, from Orange, judgment reversed, venire de novo. In Gaither vs. Ferebee, from Davie, error, venire de novo. In State vs. Rea, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Smith vs. Thomas, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Shaffner vs. Fogleman, directing a sale of the land. In Roberts vs. Roberts, from Cleaveland, in equity; heirs at law to execute deeds, &c.—reference for account of rents and profits. In Summey vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declaring plaintiff not entitled to that part of fund in defendant's hands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In Worth vs. Gray, in equity, from Randolph, bill diamissed with costs.

By BATTLE, J.—In Murchison vs. McNeill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Walker vs. Walker, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State vs. Jody, from Lincoln, no error. In Smith vs. N. C. R. R. Company, from Macon, affirming the judgment. In Higdon vs Chastaine, from Macon, judgment affirmed. In Plemmons, vs. Frisby, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. In Smith vs. Smith, from Johnston, decree for plaintiff. In McClane vs. Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs. Henson, in Equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins vs. Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs. Kincaid, in equity, from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as administrator.

By MANLY, J.—In Johnson vs. Olive, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Reaves vs. Chambers, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Woodford vs. Higly, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In State vs. Drake, from Davie, error—judgment for the State. In State vs. Sam, from Davie, no error. In Herbert vs. Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In McIver vs. Worthy, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. In Lynch vs. Bitting, in equity, from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs. McKinney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Crossland vs. Shober, dismissing the bill.

Large Dividend.—At the meeting of the Directors of N. C. Rail Road, on the 6th instant, a dividend of 15 pr. ct. was declared out of the earnings of the Road for last half year ending 1st June. The dividend will be paid as soon as the President of the Company can succeed in receiving the funds due the Company by the Government.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Crops.—The wheat crop is made and a glorious crop it is, both in quantity and quality. A partial drought, it is feared, will cut short a heavy and promising Oat crop. Corn is looking well, but the chinch bug has attacked it in many places and is doing material damage during the prevailing drought. It is thought that a good rain would sweep these "yankee" marauders away. Garden vegetables have suffered much from the drought.—*Milton Cronicle.*

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Forty-Sixth Reg't N C T. Cooke's Brigade, ANV, since the battle of the Wilderness, 5th May, to July 5, 1864

Co A—Wounded: May 5, R H Wyatt, leg slight; May 10, H L Means, mortally; R Mercer, head and back slight; June 3 Capt H R McKinney, face slight; N Mercer, head slight; June 12, Lt V M Wishart, wrist slight. June 16—Killed: Jas Dillards Wounded: C W Smith, hip severe; W Brumble, hand

B—Wounded: May 10, A M Barringer, arm slight; June 3, Jas Johnson, left thigh severe

C—Killed: May 10, G W Loyd, W C Nicholson, T H Poellee. Wounded: Sgt H P Phillips, right arm broke; Corpl G H Fleming, left arm and two fingers right hand amputated; Corpl M H Watkins hand slight; Joe Edwards, hand slight; M G Ellington, leg severe; John Rives, mortally; A J Wynn, arm broke; May 12, Capt S W Jones, knee painfully J W Farmer, hand slight; W P Stallings, arm severe; June 1, Benjn Jno Hammond, arm severe; June 3, J D Spearin, both thighs.

D—Killed: May 10, Corpl J S Watson. Wounded: Sgt D J Stewart, shoulder severe; Aaron Butler, face slight. Wounded, May 31: H P Covington, arm slight; June 2, Hiram Jones and Jas Norton, hand slight; June 3, Capt Colin Stewart, head; June 15, H A Campbell, thigh broke; Jno Williamson, arm slight.

E—Wounded: May 10, Corpl F Usry, foot severe; S Thomason, arm slight; W G Johnson, leg slight; May 18, J R Kenton, back slight; June 3 Wm Wood, head slight; June 15, Lt H C Letts, hand; Josiah McGehee, thigh severe; S Meadows, hand slight; Jas Aikens, head slight; Corpl W K Duke, leg slight.

F—Wounded: May 10, Sol Hughes, head.

G—Killed: May 10 D Shulu Wounded: Corpl J O Johnson, head slight, J Q Adams, hip slight; Jno Holder, foot severe; J W Holder, arm broke; May 12, Corpl J O Johnson, hip slight; J Mendenhall, face. Killed: June 3, J A Craven, J W H Gordy. Wounded: F F Burgess, hip slight; June 15, Lt R S Small, mortally—died 28th June; Jeff Butler; E P Stinson, hip severe.

H—Wounded: May 10, Lt J N McNeill, leg slight; Corpl D T Meeles, arm and leg severe; J C Causey, arm slight; May 23, C Badgole, slight Killed: June 1, S Phillips; June 3, Isaac Sheffield

I—Wounded: May 12, Sgt J E Ezell, shoulder slight. Killed: May 23, Jno Spell. Wounded: Lt Thos Owens, foot slight; S Hudson, leg severe; Thos Geiger, head slight; June 2, W N Lockman, foot slight; C P Jordan, face slight; June 3, Jno Butler, thigh severe; June 15, Wm Spell, side severe.

K—Wounded: May 5, P O Gilbert, leg slight; May 10, Lt A Bouts, mortally—died 29th May; Marcus Boyd, head slight; May 12, Lt J M Hoover, leg severe; J M Hass, hand slight; May 23, A S Ekard, foot slight; Jno Fry, leg slight; June 2, H H Caldwell, leg severe. Killed: June 3, W S Hoover. Wounded: O M Jarrett, foot slight; June 15, Sgt Isaac Lefevres, thigh severe.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Balfour Lodge, No. 183, held at their Hall in Asheboro', N. C, July 6th A. D 1864, A. L. 5864, the Worshipful Master stated that this Lodge has lost one of its brightest jewels by the death of Brother S. G Worth, Adj't 24 N. C Cavalry, who fell a few miles North of Richmond, while in pursuit of the enemy, from a ball entering near his heart, having only a few moments previous to his fall performed one of the most noble acts of a Mason, in begging from the soldiers of his command provisions for a poor widow who had just been robbed of her all by the enemy. This occurred on the 11th day of May 1864.

Whereupon a committee consisting of Bros B F. Hoover, J. W. Steed and J. H. Brown were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the loss to this Lodge and to the order generally in the death of Bro. Worth, who presented the following:

Whereas, we have learned with much regret that it hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to remove from our Society, our esteemed brother, thereby weakening the cord by which we are joined May we who yet survive him profit by this sad lesson of this Divine will, and look to our own future destiny, and be more strongly cemented together in union and friendship,—that we may live happily and die like our brother, gloriously, and that our last end may be like his.

Resolved, That in the death of S. G. Worth, our Lodge has lost a worthy member, and that his many virtues may long be remembered by us who yet survive him, and that his patriotism and bravery command our highest praises.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased brother, our heartfelt sympathy in this their and our bereavement, and pray that He who tempereth the wind to the shown lamb will remember his wife (our departed Brother's widow) in this her hour of affliction, and that we ask the privilege of commingling our tears with theirs on this their altar of grief.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of this Lodge—that a copy be sent to the widow of our brother and also to the Fayetteville Observer with a request that the Presbyterian Copy.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

BENJAMIN MOFFITT, W. M., P. T.
J. W. BROWN, Sec'y, P. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Richard T. Rowan, Co. C. 55th N C. T, was instantly killed near Petersburg, Va., in a charge made Friday night June 17th He was in the 19th year of his age. At the age of 18 he was very delicate and was exempted by the Board of Physicians; but on the return of good health, not waiting to be conscripted he volunteered in the above named Co. and participated in all the fights about Drewry's Bluff By the gentleness and affability of his disposition he soon won the love of his associates. He had early learned to love Jesus, and like him endeavored to make all happy with whom he associated; while his bravery in battle and prompt discharge of every duty commanded the confidence of both officers and men. Of him it may be truly said, he was a good boy. He has fallen in a glorious cause. May our loss be his eternal gain.

A PRIVATE IN Co. C. 35TH REG'T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, Chas Chalmers Roberts, Co H, 26th Reg't N C Troops, in the 24th year of his age. He entered the army in the Spring of 1861, for twelve months. At the expiration of that time he promptly volunteered for the war, before conscription was even talked of. Charlie was a kind-hearted y ung man and a good soldier, ready at all times to offer his life a living sacrifice on the altar of his bleeding country. He was one of the color-bearers of the Reg't, and stood bravely by them on many a hard fought field, among them the ever-memorable one of Gettysburg, in which he received a slight wound, but soon recovered and promptly reported himself for duty, and again took his stand by the colors of the 26th Reg't, there proudly to stand until his country was freed from the ruthless hand of the invader; and there he was firmly standing on the 5th of May, when a minnie ball entered his head, killing him instantly.

Thus has terminated the life of another of our best and bravest young men. May his many virtues be long remembered and cherished by his bereaved friends both at home and in the army, and may they console themselves with the hope that though his cheerful voice will never be heard again on earth, that his spirit will ever live at the right hand of God, where the din of war will be forever hushed.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mortally wounded near Cold Harbor, Va. on Monday June 6th 1864, and died the next evening in one of the hospitals in Richmond, Lieut James Calvin Buchanan, of Co. F, (Scotch Boys) 18th Reg't N. C. T., in the 28th year of his age He joined one of the first Volunteer companies formed in Richmond county, more than three years ago. Under the faithful preaching of the missionary who has been laboring for some time in the 18th Reg't, he with others of his company made a public profession of faith in Christ and was received into what is called the Army Church. Early this spring, and a few weeks before his death, he with his brother William, now a prisoner, were received as members, by letter, of Laurel Hill Church, with which his parents have long been connected. He was kindly nursed by a friend who reports him as calm and peaceful, and ready to die. His friend also had his body brought home, and it now rests in peace in the family burying ground. He was wounded through the bowels, either by a random shot, or by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. He felt he was mortally wounded; but his faith in Christ sustained him This makes the second son that family has lost during the present war, and a third is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. May God sustain them under these sad trials. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gentlemen: We have for the last few weeks seen one appeal after another in behalf of our wounded suffering soldiers, and our hearts have ached to think they should want for anything we had. We prepared a box according to directions filled with rags, honey, syrups, butter, dried fruit, and started it to Raleigh. From Louisburgh to Wilmington the freight was a cent a pound; at Wilmington it was put on the Express train to Raleigh and the freight was twenty dollars. Now my object in writing this is to inquire, can we not get a box weighing 86 lbs., sent as short a distance to our defenders with less cost? There are many little things we would like to send but the heavy freight discourages us. Money is not so plenty as it was some time since, and under the circumstances in which our army is, I do think all the trains should be put in requisition to carry boxes to the hospitals free of cost to the donors. Our box was not sent to an individual but to any who needed the articles. We have sent boxes before but the freight was not so high.

Yours, respectfully, A FRIEND TO SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a few of the members of Co D, 56th Reg't N. C Troops, at War Neck, N C, April 23th, 1864, on motion, Sergt T. A. Faucett was requested to act as Chairman and S. E. Birckhead Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the regret of the death of James W. Hall, who fell mortally wounded in the last fight at Plymouth and since died.

Whereas, it hath pleased that God to whom we are destined to bow submissively, to take from us a companion whom we loved and whom we must ever deplore.

Be it Resolved, That in the death of James W. Hall we have lost a friend whose place in our hearts can never be supplied. His gentle and winning deportment we shall always remember with affection mingled with sadness and grief for his untimely end

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased comrade our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement; for death has removed from their circle one who as a member reflected honor upon them, and who in his moral character and studious habits, left an example worthy of patronage.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the sacredness of their grief, we would still desire to weep with them who loved him best, over the early grave of our friend, and may God who has promised to comfort those that mourn, be their stay in this hour of trial and grief

Resolved, That his gentlemanly bearing won our entire esteem and his heart seemed to throb with the noblest impulses, and we are comforted in the belief that he has exchanged the sorrows, troubles and trials of this blighted orb below for the august pavilion of God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Hillsboro' Recorder, for publication.

S. E. BIRCKHEAD,
THOMAS A. FAUCETT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed instantly, in battle, at the Wilderness, on the 5th of May 1864, Capt. John C. Gaines, of Co. F, 44th Reg't, N C Troops, Kirkland's Brigade, and son of the late Col. James L. Gaines, of Montgomery County, N. C., in the 27th year of his age.

His Regiment had been relieved after having charged and carried the enemy's works in gallant style, and on retiring Capt. Gaines was killed by a minnie ball piercing his head. He entered the service in March 1862, as 1st Lieutenant of the company, which he had assisted to raise by volunteering, and upon the death of Capt. D. D. Doherry, which happened shortly after the Company was organized, he was promoted to the Captaincy, which position he held and served gallantly up to the time of his death, with great acceptability to his senior officers and his command, possessing and enjoying their confidence and admiration to the fullest extent.

He was a brave and gallant soldier, and nothing but his ardent love of his country induced him to enter the service, for his precarious health would have been a sufficient excuse, if he had been disposed to shrink from duty; indeed his friends had great misgivings that his constitution would fail under the exposure of camp life; but he was ever at his post, always discharging his official duties promptly and satisfactorily to all concerned.

Again has the 44th regiment lost one of its bravest and best officers, and the country a patriotic and ardent defender, whose blood heroically spilled has been consecrated upon the altar of his country, as a sacrifice for its Independence and freedom

Capt. Gaines possessed a high order of intellect, which had been carefully cultivated, and by his courteous, generous and noble traits of character had won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him.

His marked ability, his ardent patriotism, his firmness and decision of character, his promptitude in the discharge of every duty, private as well as official, gave promise of a life of great usefulness and eminence.

His loss is a public calamity, and which our whole community deeply mourn.

His memory will ever live in the hearts of his kindred and countrymen, and be fondly cherished as a martyr for Southern Liberty.

Peace to his ashes!

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the Hospital at Richmond, on the 10th of May last, of wounds received in the battles around Richmond, Va., private Archibald J. Pearce of Co H, 43th Reg't N C T., in the 32d year of his age. The deceased was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and for several years a worthy member of the Baptist church in Moore county. He leaves a widow with five small children to mourn his loss.

From the Rear of Sherman's Army.—We had the pleasure on yesterday of seeing a gallant young soldier, who has just returned from an adventurous trip in the rear of Sherman's Army. Our bold and adventurous friend is private S. H. McElreath of the 11th Texas Cavalry. Young McElreath in his trip visited the vicinity of Rome, Texas Valley, and other places in the enemy's lines. He reports that the enemy every where were committing great outrages upon the loyal inhabitants—especially was this the case with Blair's Seventeenth Army Corps, who were despoiling the farmers of their wheat and stock in every direction, and otherwise plundering and maltreating them. In the vicinity of Kingston near Murchison's farm which he visited, the inhabitants were being robbed of every thing of value they possessed. Many of them had been hung up to limbs of trees in order to force them to give up what money or other valuables it was supposed they had concealed.

During Mr. McElreath's short stay within the enemy's lines, raiding parties were visiting the principal farms to secure the wheat as the farmers got it out, and to seize what corn they had. All the stock that they came across they killed.

Under all this barbarous treatment our informant says that the spirit of our people there is as determined as ever before in its loyalty to the South. The women especially exhibit no sign of yielding to the vandal foe; on the contrary, while they have to endure, they bid defiance to their vile oppressors. They have to submit, but they scorn and spit at the thieving vandals.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 9th.

More Testimony.—Mr. Holden has been denouncing Henry Walser of Davidson as a "destructive," because he supports Gov. Vance. Mr. Walser replies through the Conservative, closing his letter thus:—

"I see but one other chance for Mr. Holden to be made Governor, and that is to be appointed military Governor, for he has failed to be made Governor on his secession principles, and he will equally fail in his Convention scheme. The one mentioned is, therefore, the only chance left him. He now denies that he ever advocated the calling of a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederate Government. Has he forgotten the morning when he informed me that the news was dark and gloomy, that Grant would soon be prepared with an army of 200,000; that McClellan would have still a much stronger force; and that Burnside would have nearly the same number; that each division would move on the South at the same time—Grant down the Mississippi, McClellan on to Richmond, and Burnside to Wilmington; and that we could not have sufficient force to meet them, and that the Legislature had better call a Convention and take care of herself, and the sooner the better? H. WALSER."

From Gen. Lee's Army.—Rev. Thad L. Troy arrived here last night from Gen. Lee's army, and directly from Cooke's Brigade. Mr. Troy left Richmond last Wednesday morning. Cooke's Brigade has been in no regular engagement since the 15th of June, though occasionally exposed to the enemy's shelling. The Brigade is now stationed 14 miles south-east of Petersburg, good health and fine spirits prevailing.

Greensboro' Pat.

HUNTER'S ATROCITIES IN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman has kindly permitted us, says the Richmond Examiner, to make the following extracts from a letter received by him from his sister in Winchester, describing the atrocities committed by Hunter and his army in their passage through that country. This is not the first instance that the people of that gallant old town have felt the merciless vengeance of the cowardly and barbarous foe. Nowhere has the enemy's track been marked with greater devastation and vandalism, and nowhere have a helpless and unprotected people been more ruthlessly robbed, despoiled and insulted than in the Valley of Virginia. Yet her people remain true and unshaken in their devotion to our cause, and present a spectacle that has scarcely a parallel in the war. Though their homes are overrun and their firesides at the mercy of an unscrupulous foe, that whole country has given up its almost entire male population and sent them out with arms in their hands to aid us in driving the invaders from our soil! See in this instance:—while a brother is in the army, gallantly bearing the fortunes of the war, his sister writes him as follows of the enemy that surrounds her:

"Hunter, finding it impossible to vanquish the men, he next tried the women and children; but finding them as obstinate as the men, he now seeks his vengeance on brick walls and brutes. When he first took command in the Valley he came very near being starved out, for whenever he sent on for provisions the rebels would find it out, attack and capture the train, no matter how large a guard they had. The rebels always came prepared. One day as the wagon train was passing through Newton the Confederates fired on the train. Gen. Hunter sent back and had three houses burnt, and issued an order that if any more trains were fired upon by the rebels, the houses within five miles around should be burned; afterwards, he changed the order and contented himself with burning only the houses in the immediate vicinity, and compelling those within five miles around to pay taxes; and if they were not able to pay in the right sort of money, (Yankee money of course), to hold them as close prisoners until they were able.

"One poor woman living near Strasburg was locked up in her house, and then the house set on fire, and the poor woman kept there until the hair was scorched off of her head. It then became too hot for her persecutors to stay so near the burning house, so they were obliged to let their victim out. I could write upon Hunter's deeds for a year to come. I suppose you know Sheigel was superseded by Hunter because he allowed a handful of rebels to defeat his veteran army, as they are called.

"We have nothing but the Baltimore American to read here. All are anxiously awaiting the time when Lee will come and free us from the Yankee yoke. General Lee, however, will never find this Valley as he left it last summer, if he does not come soon; only a house here and there will be left to tell where once a flourishing town stood. Daily prayer meetings are held around at the different secessionists' residences. There is a report in town that the Yankees say they are going to burn every house in which these prayer meetings have been held."

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Mobile Register makes the following extracts from a private letter just received from Brigadier General Hawthorn, of General Price's army, to his father in Mobile. The news it gives is interesting, because authentic:

We have had a glorious campaign on this side of the Mississippi this spring. General Banks has been utterly defeated in Louisiana, and driven out of the State. General Steele, who had possession of this town for about a week, has been completely defeated and driven back to Little Rock. Their armies are badly whipped and badly demoralized.

Our little army has performed wonders. In the short space of six weeks they have marched seven hundred miles, fought three desperate battles, killed, wounded and captured twenty thousand men, captured thirty-four pieces of artillery, fifteen thousand stand of small arms, twelve hundred and fifty wagons, five thousand mules, eight gunboats, and seventeen transports, besides an immense amount of quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores. This campaign is worthy to be compared with Napoleon's first campaigns in Italy. We are all in high spirits, and now, to raise them still higher, comes the glorious news that our arms have been again triumphant in Virginia. From the accounts we receive (which are principally Northern,) the fighting there has been most terrific.

I have been in but one battle since I came back. This was on the 30th of April, at Jenkins' ferry, on the Sabine river, fifty miles north of this. It was a most desperate and bloody fight, lasting six hours without intermission. We gained a complete victory; but owing to the exhausted condition of the men (who had marched forty miles without eating or sleeping,) we were unable to pursue the enemy any further. Gen. Steele left Little Rock for Shreveport with 34 pieces of artillery and 1000 wagons; he returned to Little Rock with seven pieces of artillery and fourteen wagons, having lost at least five thousand men killed, wounded and captured. I am sorry to learn that he and General Banks have both been relieved from duty in this department. They were the most accommodating Generals we have ever had, and have furnished us with more gunboats, transports, artillery, fine guns, fine wagons, mules, scythe-blades, sheep shears, quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, than we could have gathered up in a great while without their generous assistance. In two months more the enemy will have been driven out of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

From the Trans-Mississippi Department.—Mr. Frank G. Watson, Ordnance Agent for the Trans-Mississippi Department, has arrived from the other side of the Mississippi. He crossed the river on the 23d of June, and brings late interesting and encouraging intelligence.

He reports that all the available cavalry of the Department, some 20,000 in number, had started for Missouri, under command of Gen. Wharton, of Texas.

Brig. Gen. Shelby had crossed the Arkansas river with 2,500 men, and was already in Missouri. Gen. Marmaduke had also crossed the Arkansas; and Brig. Gen. Major had left Texas, with 5,000 men for the same State.

Maj. Gen. Price was chief in command in Missouri, and would advance with the infantry and artillery as rapidly as possible. Maj. Gen. Buckner has command in Arkansas; and Gen. Magruder in Texas.

The yankees had evacuated Little Rock.

Mr. Watson says that the report that Gen. R. Taylor has been relieved, has no foundation as far as he is aware, and that the General, instead of resigning, was making his way towards New Orleans.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.—We had the pleasure last night of seeing Col. Lane, of the 26th Regiment. We learn from Col. Lane that his Regiment has not been engaged in any serious action since the 3d of June, and that there are no casualties to report as having occurred since that time. The men of the 26th are all in good health and confident of success.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

Since the armies on our front left our chain of defences at Kennesaw Mountain, there has been little fighting and really less skirmishing than usual. The enemy cautiously approach and carefully occupy their positions for batteries and lines from which to operate, with as much safety as possible to themselves. On Wednesday, they occupied the hills on this side of Vining, and as near the river as they seem to desire for the present. From their batteries, which are situated on very high and commanding positions, they shoot shells promiscuously over the bluff along the river, though their effect has been trifling thus far. Sherman still masses to our left, and threatens by flank to displace us again. It is idle to speculate on his prospective movements or his apparent manœuvres. The heavy demonstrations in the direction of Campbellton, are not indications that he intends to give battle there. His strategy has hitherto evinced an unusual shrewdness in the disposition of his plans for the capture of Atlanta. He must necessarily arrange his movements to engage the attention of our front during a few days, against his feints, whilst he secures his positions and repairs the railroad so that he may bring to his immediate rear, his railway supply trains. When he succeeds in establishing his depot of supplies at convenient and proper places, he will again begin his advances. Thus it will occur that several days must elapse before the enemy can make any advances on this city with such force as to seriously threaten our occupation or cause us to evacuate if battle is not given.

Our army is defiant and confident as ever; the only hope and wish they reiterate, is that our Gen. will issue the order of battle and they are in that mood that makes them indifferent whether they attack Sherman's flank, centre or rear, or whether his insolent yankee troopers were twice the number they are.

The enemy this morning made a heavy advance on our extreme left and commenced severe skirmishing with musketry and artillery, exhibiting an intention to cross the river at Green's ferry. The skirmishing has continued to increase in intensity and rapidity up to this hour, but without any advantage being secured by either party. It is evident that the enemy is making this sudden and persistent demonstration for the purpose of attracting attention away from their operations in some other important quarter. There cannot be the slightest probability that Sherman will force a battle in the present position of both armies. His evident intention is to insist on tremendous artillery operations to drive us from our position and then cross his forces to the south bank, when he hopes to divert our centre from its position and thus succeed by flank movement again, in securing our central strongholds.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 8th.

On Thursday the greater part of the enemy's demonstrations were made against our position in the neighborhood of Green's Ferry. Heavy musketry firing and cannonading occurred during the day, but no heavy movement was made by the enemy to march on the position or take it by assault. Sherman has sent a large force to threaten our left, and doubtless to divert our attention from other and more important positions. His movements down the river in the direction of West Point cannot be very extensive or safely made, for the reason that if an isolated force gets away in that direction too far from their depot of supplies on the railroad, they subject themselves to great privations without securing any advantages. Such a force will doubtless be broken up by our cavalry, who are watching their operations. One object of the movement is probably to destroy our railway line to West Point. The enemy have been surprisingly quiet along the greater portion of our lines. Doubtless, they are seeking for the most available positions from which to dig up to our front again, and, if necessary, lay siege regularily to our position. It seems to be a determined policy with Sherman not to fight a regular battle, but to take this city by strategy and merely outweighing us. Surely the turning point must be nearly reached.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 9th.

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.
July 2. 46 *8tird

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.

HAVING received many solicitations from my friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends I am in favor of laying plans, making proposals and offering propositions for peace as long as it is consistent with our honor to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just, and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills and as solid as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace on the express double quick time If you elect me as one of your Representatives my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State rights. And that is all that I ask of you, vote for the man that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obd't ser'vt,
J. C. KIRKMAN.
June 14. 42-*5tpd

We are authorized to announce

Col. EDWARD R LILES as a candidate to represent Anson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 11. 40 8t*2tpd

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

THE time approaches when you will be called upon to choose a Senator to represent your District in the next General Assembly of this State. Your generosity at the past election, for which you have my sincere thanks, assigned me to that honorable post of duty. Believing from expressions of regard which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, that there is a willingness on your part to retain me in that position, my name is before you for re-election. Chosen to that high and responsible trust without pledge or promise, I have sought amid all the perils which have and now surround us, to find the truth and be governed by it. This I now promise, assuring you that no act or word of mine shall ever militate against the prosperity, happiness and independence of these Confederate States; but on the other hand all my energies shall be employed in seeking the prosperity of our State, our National independence, and the happiness of our people.

Your obd't serv't, J. W. ELLIS.
Whiteville, N. C., June 7. 44*4tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which trusts has characterised him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*t1Apd] Capt. Co. A. 18th N. C. T.

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 81st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. He now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.
May 7.

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.
May 10, 1864 31-*tied

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.
W. G. ALBRIGHT.
Pleasant Grove, May 12 34*tf

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 29-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 23 26*9tpdate

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.
JAMES C. DAVIS.
June 10, 1864. 40-tf

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

A. J. BETHUNE, of Co. A, 5th N C. Cav, is a candidate, and if elected will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess.
July 8 48*4tpd

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.
May 5 86*12t

The name of JAS. K. LASSITER of Co. A, 5th N C Cavalry, is respectfully announced as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. SAMPSON VOTERS
July 6 48*4tpd

To the Soldiers from Chatham County and my Fellow-Citizens:

I AM a candidate for re election to the House of Commons of the General Assembly of N C at the ensuing election Two years ago, whilst serving you to the extent of my ability in the Confederate army, you had the kindness to elect me to the Legislature, to assign me a post of honor, and in all probability, to save my life Fully appreciating your kind partiality in elevating me to that office, I have endeavored faithfully and with fidelity to discharge its every duty. On the great questions of civil freedom and constitutional liberty I have stood firmly by the rights of the States and the people, whilst I have rendered to the Confederate government a cheerful assistance in all its just and constitutional measures.

As the state of my health may not allow me to canvass the county, it is proper to inform those who do not know me that I was devotedly attached to the old Union and did all in my power to prevent its dissolution But when North Carolina severed her connection with the old government, my allegiance to my native State, my duty and my every hope of salvation and prosperity in the future called upon me to defend the soil on which I was born and the Commonwealth of the old North State that had gone so gloriously through the valley of the shadow of death in the war of our Independence On the miseries and misfortunes brought upon our country by designing politicians both North and South, who lured themselves better than their country and broke up its peace and harmony by appealing to the passions, prejudices and ambition of their own section, I look back with deepest sorrow, and earnestly desire to use every honorable effort to avert still greater calamities.

It was not my intention to leave the service when you elected me two years ago, and I regretted the necessity of having to do so on account of ill health. The friends of my youth were there—brave, gallant spirits of unbounded patriotism and singleness of purpose, and I reluctantly left them with my heart full of gratitude for the many favors they had bestowed upon me and a prayer that they might live long in the glorious land they so much loved.

If re-elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the station in such a manner as to promote your interests and the good of the country. If defeated, I will cheerfully submit to the decision of the people.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM J. HEADEN.
July 4. 48 2t

RATES OF FREIGHT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Steamboat Companies Navigating the Cape Fear River.

FEBRUARY 1864.

Buggies,	25 00
Bacon, Wax and Tallow, per hhd	10 00
Bacon, loose, per ton	40 00
Barrels, dry, per barrel	2 00
Ditto Potatoes, per barrel	5 00
Bedsteads, each	5 00
Bales Sheeting, per bale	15 00
Ditto Yarn, per bale	10 00
Ditto Waste, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Copperas, per bbl.	10 00
Cotton, per bale	15 00
Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. per bushel	25
Chairs, Slitting, each	75
Ditto Rocking, small 2 50; large each	4 50
Coffee, per bag or barrel,	25 00
Demijohns, empty $1; filled each	5 00
Fish and Pork, per barrel	5 00
Grind Stones, per ton	25 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Hides, green 1 50; dry $1.	
Horses, down or up,	25 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale	5 00
Iron, bar and hoop, per ton	25 00
Ditto, pig, per ton	25 00
Lime,